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Bombay University ~~Almanac~~ Calender; April, 1, 1867 to March, 31, 1868

Sub: Education/Higher education/University ~~Almanac~~ Calender/Bombay/1868

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
Ar.	Ahmednuggur Government English School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. G.	Baba Gokhley's School, Poona.
B. P.	Bombay Proprietory School.
Br.	Broach Government English School.
C.	Cowasjee Jehangeerjee Readymoney Naosari Madrissa.
D.	Dhoolia High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E. S.	Elphinstone High School.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G. A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G. P.	Guzerat Provincial College.
H.	Hydrabad High School.
J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution.
K.	Kurrachee High School.
L.	Government Law School.
M.	Robert Money Institution.
N.	Nassick Government English School.
Nd.	Neriad Government English School.
P.	Poona College.
P. C.	Poona Camp School.
P. E.	Poona Engineering College.
P. H.	Parsee High School.
P. M.	Poona Mission Institution.
P. N.	Poona Normal School.
P. S.	Poona High School.
P. T.	Private Tuition.
P. V.	Poona Vernacular College.
Pr.	Prabhu Seminary.
R.	Rutnagherry High School.
S	Surat High School.
S. W	Sawant Wadee Government English School.
Sa.	Sattara Government English School

BENGAL SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY

I.

Bombay University Almanac

APRIL 1, 1867, TO MARCH 31, 1868.

APRIL 1867.		
1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	Good Friday.
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

MAY, 1867.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	**Queen Victoria born, 1819.**
25	Sat.	
26	Sun	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	
31	Fri.	

JUNE, 1867		
1	Sat.	
2	Sun	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
8	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
30	Sun.	

JULY, 1867.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
3	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857
19	Fri.	
20	Sat	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed	

AUGUST, 1867.

1	Thurs	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for Honours in Arts and
20	Tues.	M. A. Examination.
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL.B., Matriculation
19	Thurs	and Jugonnath Sunkerset Scholarship Exami-
20	Fri.	nations.
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	*Last day of sending in* Essays for the Manockjee
24	Tues.	Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new Subject.
25	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F.A., B.A., F.C.E.,
26	Thurs	L.C.E. and M.C.E., Examinations.
27	Fri.	[jee Prize awarded.
28	Sat.	**Syndicate** meets at 4½ P.M. Homejee Curset-
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.

OCTOBER, 1867.		
1	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** [at 4½ P.M.
2	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for F.M., L.M., and
3	Thurs	M.D., Examinations.
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs	

NOVEMBER, 1867.

	1	Fri.	
	2	Sat.	
	3	Sun.	
	4	Mon.	Question Papers for Honours in Arts and M.A., for LL.B., and for Matriculation due *from Examiners.*
	5	Tues.	
	6	Wed.	
	7	Thurs	
	8	Fri.	
	9	Sat.	
	10	Sun.	
	11	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
	12	Tues.	
	13	Wed.	
	14	Thurs	
	15	Fri.	
	16	Sat.	
I.	17	Sun.	
	18	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins; **Examinations for Honours in Arts and M. A., LL.B., and Matriculation begin.**
	19	Tues.	
	20	Wed.	
	21	Thurs	Question Papers for F.M., L.M., and M.D. due *from Examiners.*
	22	Fri.	
	23	Sat.	
II.	24	Sun.	
	25	Mon.	**Examinations for F.A., B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and M.C.E., and Sup. Exam. for Jugonnath Sunkersett Schps. begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
	26	Tues.	
	27	Wed.	
	28	Thurs	
	29	Fri.	
	30	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M. Honours in Arts and M. A. Results declared.

DECEMBER, 1867.

III.	1	Sun.	[gin; LL.B. Results declared.
	2	Mon.	Examinations for F.M., L.M., and M.D., be-
	3	Tues.	Question Papers for LL.B. Honours due *from*
	4	Wed.	*Examiners.*
	5	Thurs	
	6	Fri.	
	7	Sat.	
IV.	8	Sun.	
	9	Mon.	F.A. and M.C.E., Results declared.
	10	Tues.	
	11	Wed.	Examination for the LL.B. Honours begins
	12	Thurs	B.A , F.C.E., and L.C.E., Results declared.
	13	Fri.	
	14	Sat.	
V.	15	Sun.	
	16	Mon.	Matriculation, F.M., L.M., and M.D. Results
	17	Tues.	declared.
	18	Wed.	
	19	Thurs	
	20	Fri.	LL.B. Honours Results declared.
	21	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	22	Sun.	
	23	Mon.	
	24	Tues.	
	25	Wed.	Christmas Day.
	26	Thurs	
	27	Fri.	
	28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
	29	Sun.	
	30	Mon.	[Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.
	31	Tues.	*Last day of Application* when vacant, for the

JANUARY, 1868.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	[Vibhaji Scholarship adjudged.
4	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees—Jam Shri
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
8	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	[1857.
24	Fri.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	[Cursetjee Prize.
31	Fri.	*Last day for notifying* Subject for the Homejee

FEBRUARY, 1868.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	*Last day of Application* for the Bhugwandas Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	Question Papers for Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship due *from Examiners.*
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 4½ P.M.

MARCH, 1868.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	Examination for the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship begins.
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Results declared.
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 4½ P.M.
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1867-68.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	EXAMINATIONS BEGIN ON	List of Marks due	Results published on
Honours in Arts and M.A.	19th Aug.	4th Nov.	18th Nov.	28th Nov.	30th Nov.
Pass LL.B.	18th Sept.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29th „ ..	2nd Dec.
Matriculation	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	12th Dec.	16th „
Sup. Ex. for Jugonnath Sunkersett Sans. Scholarships	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25th Nov.	Ditto. ..	Ditto.
F. A.	25th Sept.	11th Nov.	Ditto .	5th Dec ..	9th Dec.
B. A.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	9th „ .	12th „
F. C. E.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
L. C. E.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
F. M.	2nd Oct.	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.	12th Dec .	16th Dec.
L. M.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
M. D.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
LL.B. Honours	18th Sept.	3rd Dec.	11th Dec .	18th Dec ..	20th Dec.
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk. Schp ...	4th Feb ..	18th Feb ..	4th Mar.	14th Mar.	17th Mar.

DAYS AND HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

I. ARTS.

Matriculation Examination, 1867.

Monday, 18*th Nov.* 1867.	10 to 1, Grammar and Idiom, &c. (English). 2 to 5, Elementary History and Geography.
Tuesday, 19*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Grammar and Idiom, &c. (2nd Language). 2 to 5, Translation.
Wednesday, 20*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Arithmetic. 2 to 5, Algebra.
Thursday, 21*st Nov.*,	10 to 1, Euclid. 2 to 5, Elementary Natural Science.

First Examination in Arts, 1867.

Monday, 25*th Nov.* 1867.	10 to 1, English Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Tuesday, 26*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Wednesday, 27*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 to 5, Euclid and Trigonometry.
Thursday, 28*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Logic. 2 to 5, History.
Friday, 29*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects.

B.A. Examination, 1867.

Monday, 25th Nov. 1867.	10 to 1, English Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Tuesday, 26th Nov.,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Wednesday, 27th Nov.,	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 to 5, Trigonometry and Conic Sections.
Thursday, 28th Nov.,	10 to 1, Euclid and Mechanics.
Friday, 29th Nov.,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects. 2 to 5,
Saturday, 30th Nov,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects. 2 to 5,
Monday, 2nd Dec.,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects. 2 to 5,
Tuesday, 3rd Dec.,	10 to 1, Selected Subjects 2 to 5, (if necessary).

Honours in Arts and M. A. Examinations, 1867.

(1). *Languages.*

Monday, 18th Nov. 1867.	10 to 1, English Books, 1st Paper; 2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.
Tuesday, 19th Nov.,	10 to 1, Second Language, 1st Paper; 2 to 5 Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Wednesday, 20*th Nov*. 1867 { 10 to 1, Translation.
2 to 5, Composition.

(2.) *History and Philosophy.*

Monday, 18*th Nov*. 1867. { 10 to 1, History, 1st Paper;
2 to 5, Ditto, 2nd Paper.

Tuesday, 19*th Nov*., { 10 to 1, Politics.
2 to 5, Logic.

Wednesday, 20*th Nov*, { 10 to 1, History of Greek Philosophy
2 to 5, Do., Modern do.

(3). *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Monday, 18*th Nov*. 1867. { 10 to 1, Euclid and Geom. Conics.
2 to 5, Algebra and Trigonometry.

Tuesday, 19*th Nov*., { 10 to 1, Statics and Dynamics.
2 to 5, Hydrostatics and Optics.

Wednesday, 20*th Nov*., { 10 to 1, Anal. Conics, and Calculus.
2 to 5, Newton and Astronomy.

(4). *Natural Sciences.*

Monday, 18*th Nov*. 1867. { 10 to 1.
2 to 5.

Tuesday, 19*th Nov*., { 10 to 1.
2 to 5.

Wednesday, 20*th Nov*., { 10 to 1.
2 to 5.

II. LAW.

LL.B. Examination, 1867.

Monday, 18*th Nov.* 1867.	10 to 1, Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law. 2 to 5, Personal and Property Law, &c.
Tuesday, 19*th Nov.*,	10 to 1, Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code. 2 to 5, The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

LL.B. Honours Examination.

Wednesday, 11*th Dec.* 1867	10 to 1. 2 to 5.
Thursday, 12*th Dec.*,	10 to 1.

III. MEDICINE.

First Examination for L.M., 1867.

Monday, 2*nd Dec.* 1867.	10 to 1, Botany (Paper). 2 to 5, Anatomy (Paper).
Tuesday, 3*rd Dec.*,	10 to 1, Materia Medica (Paper). 2 to 5, Chemistry (Paper).
Wednesday, 4*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Botany (Oral). 2 to 5, Materia Medica (Oral).
Thursday, 5*th Dec.*,	10 to 1, Chemistry (Oral). 2 to 5, Anatomy (Oral).
Friday, 6*th Dec*,	2 to 5, Practical Chemistry.
Saturday, 7*th Dec.*,	2 to 5, Practical Anatomy

Second Examination for L.M., 1867.

Monday, 2nd Dec. 1867.	10 to 1, Medicine (Paper). 2 to 5, Midwifery (Paper).
Tuesday, 3rd Dec.,	10 to 1, Surgery (Paper). 2 to 5, Medical Jurisprudence (Paper).
Wednesday, 4th Dec.,	10 to 1, Physiology (Paper). 2 to 5, Medicine (Oral).
Thursday, 5th Dec.,	10 to 1, Physiology (Oral). 2 to 5, Midwifery (Oral).
Friday, 6th Dec.,	10 to 1, Surgery (Oral). 2 to 5, Medical Jurisprudence (Oral).
Saturday, 7th Dec.,	10 to 1, Practical Surgery. 2 to 5, Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination will commence on a day to be appointed by the Examiners.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Mathematics.—3 Papers.

Monday, 25th Nov. 1867.	10 to 1, Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 to 5, Euclid and Trigonometry.
Tuesday, 26th Nov.,	10 to 1, Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.

Mathematical Physics.—2 Papers.

Tuesday, 26th Nov. 1867.	2 to 5, Statics and Dynamics.
Wednesday, 27th Nov.,	10 to 1, Hydrostatics.

EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

Wednesday, 27th Nov. 1867 — 2 to 5, Elementary Chemical Physics, including Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

ENGINEERING.—3 Papers.

Thursday, 28th Nov., 1867 — 10 to 1, Properties and Strength of Materials, Earthworks, Construction of Roads. 2 to 5, Bridges, Oblique Bridge.

Friday, 29th Nov., — 10 to 1, Construction of the Steam Engine, Elementary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Levelling with the Dumpy or Y Level.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION.

Monday, 25th Nov. 1867. — 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 1st Paper. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. 2nd Paper.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1868. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Wednesday, 4th March, 1868. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Thursday, 5th March, 1868. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Friday, 6th March 1868. 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I. ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. 1866.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Addison.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Kenilworth.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. I.
4. GRAY—Poems.

B. 1867.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. II.
4. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Lady of the Lake. Books I.—III.

C. 1868.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Swift and Pope.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—Ivanhoe.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Bk. III.
4. COWPER—Retirement.

D. 1869.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Cowley.
2. SIR WALTER SCOTT—The Talisman.
3. MILTON—Paradise Regained, Bks. I., II.
4. BYRON—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Cantos III., IV.

E. 1870.

1. Johnson—Lives of Milton and Gray.
2. Sir Walter Scott—Woodstock.
3. Milton—Paradise Regained, Bks. III., IV.
4. Thomson—Seasons.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A. 1866.

1. Bacon—Essays.
2. Friends in Council—1st Series, 1st Vol.
3. Shakespeare—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. Wordsworth—The Prelude.

B. 1867.

1. Bacon—Advancement of Learning.
2. Lamb—Essays of Elia.
3. Shakespeare—Othello.
4. Southey—Thalaba.

C. 1868.

1. Bacon—Essays.
2. Arnold—Lectures on Modern History.
3. Shakespeare—King Lear.
4. Wordsworth—The Prelude.

D. 1869.

1. Bacon—Advancement of Learning.
2. Friends in Council, 1st Series, 1st Vol.
3. Shakespeare—Macbeth.
4. Tennyson—The Princess.

E. 1870.

1. Hooker—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
2. Washington Irving—Sketch Book.
3. Shakespeare—Hamlet.
4. Wordsworth—The Excursion.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

A. 1866.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV. and V.

B. 1867.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. HOBBES—Leviathan.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., Richard III.

C. 1868.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. DUGALD STEWART—Lives of Smith, Robertson, and Reid.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Troilus, and Cressida.

D. 1869.

1. LOCKE—On the Human Understanding.
2. RUSKIN—Lectures on Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale, Twelfth Night, As you like it, Midsummer Night's Dream.

E. (1870.)

1. COLERIDGE—Aids to Reflection.
2. BURKE—On the Sublime and Beautiful, Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. CHAUCER—Canterbury Pilgrims.

4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Measure for Measure, Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

N. B. The Prakrit passages will not be examined in.

A. 1866.

1. } KALIDASA—Shakuntalā, I.—IV.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Raghuvañsha, II.—V.
4. Panchatantra—First Tantra.

B. 1867.

1. } KALIDASA—Shakuntalā, V.—VII.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Raghuvañsha, VI.—XI.
4. Panchatantra—Second and Third Tantras.

C. 1868.

1. } KALIDASA.—Vikramorvashī.
2. }
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra—Fourth and Fifth Tantras.

D. 1869.

1. } KALIDASA—Mālavikāgnimitra.
2. }
3. BHARTRIHARI—Vairāgyashataka.
4. Hitopadesha.—I., II.

E. 1870.

1. } Nāgananda.
2. }
3. KALIDASA—Nalodaya.
4. Hitopadesha.—III., IV.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

A. 1866.

1. } Vishakhadatta—Mudrārākshasa.
2. }
3. Kalidasa—Meghadūta.
4. Dandi—Dashakumāracharita, First half.

B. 1867.

1. } Bhavabhuti—Uttararāmacharitra.
2. }
3. Kalidasa—Ritusaṁhara.
4. Dandi—Dashakumāracharita, Second half.

C. 1868.

1. Harsha—Ratnāvali.
2. Valmike—Rāmāyana, Ayodhyākhāṇda.
3. Harsha—Naishadhīya.
4. Tarkasaṁgraha.

D. 1869.

1. } Bhavabhuti—Mālatīmādhava.
2. }
3. Kalidasa—Kumārasambhava, I.—VII.
4. Bana Bhatta—Kādambari, First half.

E. 1870.

1. } Venīsaṁhāra.
2. }
3. Kalidasa.—Kumārasambhava, IX.—XVII.
4. Bana Bhatta—Kādambari, Second half.

FOR HONOURS AND M.A.

A. 1866.

1. Rigveda, 1 Aṣhṭaka, 1—120 Sūktas.
2. } Krishna Mishra—Prabodhachandrodaya.
3. }
4. Gautama Sūtra.

B. 1867.

1. Rigveda, 1 Ashtaka, 121—192 Sūktas, and Mandala II.
2. KAVIKARNAPURA.—Chaitanya Chandrodaya.
3. SUBANDHU—Vāsavadattā.
4. Vedānta Sūtra and Sharirakabhashya, I., II.

C. 1868.

1. Rigveda, Mandalas III., IV.
2. Bhagavadgītā.
3. Vedāntasūtra III., IV.
4. Nyāyakusumâñjalī.

D. 1869.

1. Rigveda, Mandalas V., VI.
2. MALLINATHA.—Kirtārjunīya.
3. PANINI, I.—IV. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.)
4. VOPADEVA—Bhāgavata, V. and XI. Skandas.

E. 1870.

1. Rigveda, Mandalas VII., VIII.
2. MAGHA—Shishupalavadha.
3. PANINI, V.—VIII. (To be studied with regard to the system of Hindu Grammar.)
4. MADHAVACHARYA—Sarvadarshana Sangraha.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. XENOPHON—Cyropædeia, Bks. I., II.
2. HERODOTUS—Bk. I.
3. HOMER—Iliad, Bk. IV.
4. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, Bk. I.
2. Herodotus—Bk. II.
3. Homer—Iliad, Bk. I.
4. Sophocles—Œdipus Rex.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

1. Thucydides—Bk. I.
2. Demosthenes—De Coronâ.
3. Homer—Odyssey, Bks. I. to VI.
4. Æschylus—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. 1866.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Bk. I.
2. Cicero—Pro Murenâ.
3. Virgil—Æneid, Bk. I.
4. Ovid—Fasti, Bk. I.

B. 1867.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Bk. II.
2. Cicero—Pro Archiâ.
3. Virgil—Æneid, Bk. II.
4. Ovid—Fasti, Bk. II.

C. 1868.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Bk. III.
2. Cicero—Pro Lege Maniliâ.
3. Virgil—Æneid, Bk. III.
4. Ovid—Fasti, Bk. III.

D. 1869.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Bk. IV.
2. Cicero—In Catalinam, I., II.
3. Virgil—Æneid, Bk. IV.
4. Ovid—Fasti, Bk. IV.

E. 1870.

1. Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Bk. V.
2. Cicero—In Catalinam, III., IV.
3. Virgil—Æneid, Bk. V.
4. Ovid—Fasti, Bk. V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

A. 1866.

1. Livy—Bk. I.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Satires.
4. Virgil—Eclogues.

B 1867.

1. Livy—Bk. II.
2. Cicero—Tusculanæ Disputationes.
3. Horace—Odes, Bks. III., IV.
4. Virgil—Georgics, I., II.

C. 1868.

1. Livy—Bk. III.
2. Cicero—De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum.
3. Horace—Odes, Bks. I., II.
4. Virgil—Georgics, III., IV.

D. 1869.

1. Livy—Bk. IV.
2. Cicero—De Naturâ Deorum.
3. Horace—Epistles.
4. Catullus.

E. 1870.

1. Livy—Bk. V.
2. Cicero—De Oratore.
3. Horace—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, and Ars Poetica.
4. Tibullus.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

A. 1866.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. I.—III.
3. Plautus—Trinummus.
4. Lucretius, Bks. I., II.

B. 1867.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. IV.—VI.
3. Plautus—Bacchæ.
4. Lucretius—Bks. IV., V.

C. 1868.

1. Tacitus—Annals, Bks. I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. VII.—IX.
3. Terence—Andria.
4. Juvenal—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

D. 1869.

1. TACITUS—Annals, Bks. XI.—XVI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. X.—XII.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenus.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, VIII., X., XII., XIII., XIV.

E. 1870.

1. TACITUS—Histories.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, Bks. XIII.—XVI.
3. TERENCE—Eunuchus.
4. PERSIUS.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Genesis—Chaps. I.—X.
2. ESTHER.
3. Psalms—I.—XXX.
4. JOB—Chaps. I.—V.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Genesis.
2. RUTH.
3. Psalms—XXXI.—LXXX.
4. JOB—Chaps. VI—X.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

1. Deuteronomy.
2. DANIEL, including the Chaldee passages.
3. ISAIAH—Chaps. XL.—LXIV.
4. Lamentations of Jeremiah.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Makāmāt-al-Hariri. First 50 pages.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. 25 pages of Cairo edition.
3. Tārikh Yamini.
4. Poem of Antara in the Mu'allakāt.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makāmāt-al-Hariri. Pages 51—100.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Pages 26—100.
3. Shāristāni. First 50 pages.
4. Poem of Tarafa.

FOR HONOURS AND M. A.

1. Makāmāt-al-Hariri. Pages 101—200.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 17 to 40.
3. Koran. Five Chapters.
4. Poems of Amru and Hareth.

VII.—PORTUGUESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. De Barros—Decade I.
2. De Barros—Decade II.
3. Camoes—Lusiados. First half.
4. De Matos—Tragedies. Penelope.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Life of João de Castro.
2. De Barros—Decade III.
3. De Matos—Tragedies. Viriacia.
4. Camoes—Lusiados. Second half.

VIII.—MARATHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A. 1866.

1. Kavi Charitra. Second half.
2. Kaviñcheñ Varnana, as in Navanīta.
3. DNYANOBA and NAMADEVA, as in Navanīta.
4. MAHIPATI—Bhaktā Vijaya, Adh. I.—VIII.

B. 1867.

1. Kavi Charitra. First haf.l
2. Anekvidyā Mūltatva. First half.
3. MOROPUNT.—Aryas as in Navaníta, 3rd Edition, pp. 210—240.
4. RAMDAS Dāsabodh, Dashaks, VII—VIII.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A. 1866.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanāth Nārāyan Mandlik, Vol. II., pp. 1—295.
2. Vidyā Uddesh Lābha āni Santosh.
3. MUKTESHVAR—Adi Parva, VII.—X.
4. MOROPANT—Udyoga Parva, X—XIV.

B. 1867.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanath Nārāyan Mandlik, Vol. II. pp. 295—504.
2. Shristijanya Ishvari Dnyān.

3. Waman, as in Sarva Sangraha, pp. 145—234.
4. Mukteshvar Sabhā Parva.

IX.—GUJARATI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A. 1866.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishwanāth Nārāyan Mandlik, Khandas I., II.
2. Alankāra Pravesha.
3. Kāvya Dohana, pp. 1—77.
4. Nalākhayāna, pp. 51.

B. 1867.

1. Elphinstone's History of India, by Vishvanāth Nārāyan Mandlik Khandas, III—IV.
2. Charitra Nirupana.
3. Navina Kavita, pp. 1—100.
4. Kāvya Dohana, pp. 77—177.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

For those only who have matriculated before the close of 1863.

A. 1866.

1. Shristijanya Ishvarī Dnyan.
2. Bhūta Nibandh.
3. Kāvya Dohana, pp. 177—250.
4. Samaldas—Vikrama Charitra.

B.o 1867.

1. Vidyana Uddesha Labh tatha Santosh.
2. History of Gujarat (by A. V. S.)
3. Hunarkhán and Sampalakshmi.
4. SAMALDAS—Abola Rani.

X.—CANARESE.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Kathā Manjari.
2. The Seventy Stories.
3. Rāvan Dig-Vij.
4. Chambassapa Purāna, Cantos 7 to 10.

XI.—HINDUSTANI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

(1867.)

1. Bāgh-o-Bahār. Second half.
2. Akhalāk-i-Hindi. Second half.
3. Masnavi. By MIR HASAN. Second half.
4. Divān-i-Nāsikh. Second half.

XII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B. A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Ferishtah—History of the Emperor Bābar.
2. Firdausi—Shāh Nāmah, Book I.
3. Sa'adi—Gulistán, Book I.
4. Divān-i-Hāfiz. 30 pages.

XIII.—SINDHI.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND FOR B.A.

For those only who matriculated before the close of 1863.

1. Hikáyat-us-Sálehin.
2. Sassá Punhu.
3. History of India.
4. Æsop's Fables.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. 1866.

1. Punic Wars.
2. Reign of Elizabeth.

B. 1867.

1. Grecian History to 431 B.C.
2. The Saracens. (The period embraced in the History by Ockley, A.D. 632 to A.D. 705.)

C. 1868.

1. Roman History to the end of the Pyrrhic War.
2. Europe, from 1789 to 1815.

D. 1869.

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. History of England, from the Accession of Charles I. to the landing of Charles II. in England.

E 1870.

1. Rome, from the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. Reign of Charles V.

HONOURS AND M. A.

A. 1866.

Europe in the Middle Ages.

B. 1867.

England, to the death of Richard III.

C. 1868.

Europe, from 1688 to 1789.

D. 1869.

England, from Henry VII. to William III.

E. 1870.

Europe in the 16th Century.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with introduction, and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.-XII.

2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. Bk. I. Chaps. 1—3; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law.
11. Goodeve on Evidence.

II. ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (a).

1. Williams on Real Property.
2. Addison on Contracts.
3. Addison on Torts.
4. Smith on Mercantile Law.
5. Best on Evidence.

ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS IN SUBJECTS (b).

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws
5. Wheaton's International Law.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rupees 10.

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* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

IV.

Arts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.*)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is ex-

pedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M. B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M. D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex-officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E, President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may

hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governour of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

C

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The Office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of Office on the First day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said Office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such Office.

Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council

Fellows.

shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meet-

Bye-laws.

ings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also

have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed · and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect

of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Government of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose, such fees shall,

Annual accounts.

be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governour of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in Council may direct.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows: —

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII., of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

6. Whenever the Office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one Calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and seven of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion:—

Three	by the	Faculty	of Arts.
Two	„	„	Law.
One	„	„	Medicine.
One	„	„	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations; to grant Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons;

* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The election of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic, who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate; and, if the votes, including that of

the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify, any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the first day of January next following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next first day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year, from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed.

They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering shall be divided into two Terms. The First Term shall commence on the third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. The Second Term shall commence on the second Monday in June, and shall end on the last Monday in September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term eighty days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College

or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Examinations will be held at Bombay and any other place hereafter appointed by the Syndicate.

3. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

4. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

5. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

6. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

7. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES.—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarati.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language:—

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st*.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles and not merely by rules.

2*nd*.—Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd*.—First four books of Euclid with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd*.—Elementary knowledge of

a. The mechanical powers.
b. The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.
c. The solar system.

8. All answers in each branch must be given in English, except when otherwise specified; and Can-

didates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

9. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

10. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

11. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

12. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B. A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

13. The First Examination in Arts will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

14. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four Terms at a College or Institution Recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

15. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

16. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

17. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

18. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages and Mathematics.

19. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:
  A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.
  B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular coordinates.
  C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	

N. B.—Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863 may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, or Sindhi. But after the year 1869, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will

contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers and *viva voce*.

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   { Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   { Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, and expressions for the area.

III. LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (in any ordinary Compendium). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.
B. Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular coordinates.
C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

(*a*) *Chemistry*:—

Matters: hypothesis of its ultimate composition.
Material forms: solid, liquid, gaseous.
Chemical affinity.
The laws of combination by weight and volume.
The atomic hypothesis of Dalton.

(*b*) *Heat*:—

The natural and artificial sources of heat.
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases.
Thermometers and pyrometers.
Conduction and convection.

(*c*) *Electricity* :—

Frictional and atmospheric electricity.

20. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

22. No undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

23. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

25. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F. being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

26. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered on paper in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will also be examined *vivâ voce* in all subjects except Mathematics.

27. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
III., IV. and V. Three of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E. Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	

N. B. Persons who matriculated before the close of 1863, may be examined in Portuguese, Marathi, Gujarati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian or Sindhi. But after the year 1870, candidates will not be admitted for examination in these languages.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Three Papers.

1*st*. *Arithmetic*, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd*. *Trigonometry*, solution of plane triangles, with expressions, for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3*rd*. *Euclid*, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV. and V. Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each and *vivâ voce*.)

A. History.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects:—

a. *England*: in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

b. *Ancient History*, including *Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following:

c. *India*. Including the period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

d. *The History of the Jews*, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.

1*st*.—*Logic* (Whately, Thomson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought, Books I. and II., of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2*nd*.—*Moral Philosophy*. First Part of Butler's Analogy with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue; *or* (at the option of the Candidate), Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C. Political Economy.

Smith's Wealth of Nations;
J. S. Mill's Political Economy, Books, I., III.;
Application of the Science to the Economic History of England.

D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

a. Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

b. Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E. Optics and Astronomy.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescopes, the Eye.

b. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time, Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.

a. Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

b. Equation to the Parabola. Polar equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

a. Matter: Hypothesis of its ultimate constitution.
Material Forms. Solid, Liquid, Gaseous.
Chemical Affinity. The Laws of Combination by weight and volume. The Atomic Hypothesis of Dalton.
The Natural History of the following elements and compounds:—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon; Water, Atmospheric Air; Olefiant and Light-Carburetted Hydrogen Gases.
(Combustion, its nature and phenomena.)
The Oxides of Nitrogen.
Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid. Sulphuretted-Hydrogen.
Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid.
Chlorine. Iodine. Bromine. Fluorine.
The Constitution of Salts. Isomorphism. Crystallization.
The Alkalies and Alkaline Earths, and the Earth Alumina.
The Metals: Iron, Zinc, Tin, Copper, Lead, Arsenic, Mercury, Silver, Gold, Platinum.

b. Heat: Natural and artificial sources. Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases. Conduction and Convection of Heat. Latent Heat. Specific Heat. Radiation. Equilibrium of Temperature.

c. Electricity, Frictional, Atmospheric, Voltaic. Electro-Magnetism. Magneto-Electricity. Thermo-Electricity

II. Physiology, Vegetable and Animal.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions. Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

28. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the Candidates as have passed. Those placed in the first division will be permitted, subject to conditions hereafter specified, to compete for Honours.

29. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

HONOURS.

30. The Examinations for Honours and for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

31. No one shall be examined for Honours after the twenty-third year of his age, or the fifth from his Matriculation.

32. No candidate shall present himself more than once at the examination for Honours.

33. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the examination. (*Vide* Form I.)

34. The Examinations will comprise the following branches:—

I. Languages.
II. History and Philosophy.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
IV. Natural Sciences.

I. LANGUAGES.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Hebrew.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set:—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Hebrew books taken up by the Candidate.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English composition in Prose and Verse.

II. HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3*rd*. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4*th*. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5*th*. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6*th*. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.
2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.
3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book I., § I.—III., and Astronomy.
4*th*. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
5*th* Statics and Dynamics.
6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCES.—Six papers.

a. { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology. }

b. { Light, Heat, and Electricity.
Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic.
Meteorology and Physical Geography. }

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences, therein enumerated.

35. There shall be three classes in Honours, and in the week following the Examination the Examiners

shall publish the names of the successful Candidates alphabetically arranged in the classes to which they may have been respectively assigned.

36. In each branch of Honours, a gold medal with books worth Rs. 100, and a silver medal with books worth Rs. 100, will be awarded to two Students who may have exhibited such superior attainments as to induce the Examiners to recommend them for this distinction.

MASTER OF ARTS.

37. Every successful Candidate for Honours will be entitled, as of course, on the expiration of five years from his Matriculation, and provided he shall have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, to be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts.

38. Any other person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and should he pass the Examination, he will be admitted to the Degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

39. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

40. A fee of Rupees 50 must be paid to the Registrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

41. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

42. The Examination will be held at the same time, and will be in all respects the same as that for Honours, the standard for passing being that of the third class in Honours.

43. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*Vide* Form L.), and their names will be published by the Examiners in alphabetical order.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

3. Candidates must have studied for periods amounting to at least three years in some School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

4. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

5. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

6. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the Principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

9. There will be four papers, namely :—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

2. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

3. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.

4. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

10. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

11. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.)

HONOURS.

12. Any Candidate who has been placed in the first division will be allowed to compete for Honours.

13. The Examination will commence on the morning of the Fourth Wednesday after the commencement of the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

14. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

15. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in one of the following subjects to be chosen by himself:—

a. The Laws of all races administered by the High Court in all its jurisdictions.

b. Roman Civil Law and International Law.

16. The following papers will be set :—

In subject *a* (Three Papers.)

1. Personal and Property Law, including the Hindu and Mahommedan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.
2. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.
3. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and the Law of Evidence.

In subject *b*. (Three Papers.)

1. The Roman Civil Law.
2. International Private Law.
3. International Public Law.

N.B.—The Registrar, on his receiving the Applications of the candidates (Form M) will inform the Examiners if subject *a*, or subject *b*, or both subject *a* and subject *b*, have been chosen by candidates, if allowed to compete for Honours.

17. The Examiners will publish on the Friday in the ensuing week lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must be a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it; or he must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. He must have been engaged during four years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

N.B.—Candidates who passed the Entrance Examination of Grant College in or before April 1859, are allowed to count the examination as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of the University for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

First Examination.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

a. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two Sessions of nine months each.

c. Of having attended the following courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	1 Course of at least 70 Lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.

In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 40 Lectures.
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of nine months.

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 course of Instruction of at least four months ; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

d. Of having been engaged in Dissection for two Seasons, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive.
2. ——— Practical.
3. ——— General, and Physiology.
4. Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.

5. Chemistry, Practical.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
7. Botany.*

Written examinations will be given in subjects 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.

10. On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

Second Examination.

12. The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

N.B.—Candidates, who in or before March 1859 passed the First Certificate Examination in Grant College for the Diploma of the College, are allowed to count that Examination as equivalent to the First Examination of the University for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Sterculiaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Cannaceæ, Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Graminaceæ; and with the general structure of the Cryptogamic Orders.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following Courses:—

In Physiology and General Anatomy.	1 Course, of at least 70 Lectures,
In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 90 Lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 90 Lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye.	2 Courses, each of at least 20 Lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence.	2 Courses, each of at least 50 Lectures,
In Practical Toxicology.	2 Courses of instruction, each of at least four months;

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Sessions; and have attended a Lying-in-Hospital for one year, and have conducted Midwifery cases; and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two years, in the following manner, viz:—

(*a*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance;

(*b*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance; and

(*c*) Six months at the practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical Cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated

by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Diseases of the Eye.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence.
5. Surgical Anatomy.
6. Practical Toxicology.

Written Examinations will be held in each of the first four subjects.

N.B.—Persons who have passed the First Examination for L.M., before the close of 1865 may be admitted to the examination in Physiology and General Anatomy under the old rules.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking,

recording, and treating cases of disease, in investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations. The one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College,—this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form Y).

6. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 5, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written and oral.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. MATHEMATICS (Three papers and oral).

1*st.* *a.* *Arithmetic*—From first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

b. *Algebra*—To the end of Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd.* *c.* *Euclid*—The first four and the 6th Books, with the definitions of the 5th Book, and the 11th Book to proposition XXI., with simple deductions.

d. *Trigonometry*—Solution of plane triangles, with expressions for the area.

3*rd.* *e.* *Conic Sections*—Geometrically, the Parabola and the Ellipse, as given in Goodwin's Course.

f. *Analytical Geometry*—The Point, the Straight Line, and the Circle.

II. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. (Two papers & oral).
Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

III. EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
(One paper and oral.)

Elementary Chemical Physics including Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

IV. ENGINEERING. (Three papers and oral).

1*st*. Properties and strength of Materials, Earthworks, Construction of Roads.

2*nd*. Bridges, Oblique Bridge.

3*rd*. Construction of the Steam Engine, Elementary Carpentry, Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Levelling with the Dumpy or Y Level.

V. ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Each Candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the Examination.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____* by_____and completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in

Bombay commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination (*vide* Form AA).

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rupees 25, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form AB).

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS. (Three papers and oral).

1*st*. *a*. *Euclid* and *Geometric Conic Sections*.

2*nd*. { *b*. *Trigonometry*—Plane and Spherical.
{ *c*. *Analytical Conic Sections*.

3*rd*. { *d*. *Differential Calculus*—Including Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems, and Maxima and Minima.
{ *e*. *Integral Calculus*—Elementary examples in Integration.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS. (Two papers and oral).

1*st*. Statics, Dynamics and the Theory of the Arch.

2*nd*. Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

III. Experimental and Natural Science.

(Two papers and practical).

1*st*.
- *a*. Electricity and Magnetism.
- *b*. Inorganic chemistry, including the chemistry of the non-metallic substances and of the principal metals, and qualitative analysis of salts and minerals.

2*nd*.
- *c*. Heat.
- *d*. Elementary Geology including the general description, succession and classification of stratified rocks; igneous rocks and volcanoes; the more simple phenomena connected with the elevation and disruption of stratified masses. Geology of India. General character and distribution of organic remains in the various strata.

IV. Architecture. (One paper.)

The Classic orders; the characteristics of the Gothic, Saracenic, and Hindoo Architecture.

V. Engineering. (Four papers and oral.)

1*st*. Geometrical and Topographical drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Trigonometrical Surveying; Traversing with the Theodolite; Levelling with a spirit level, and the adjustments and use of Instruments; method of finding azimuth, latitude and longitude at a place.

2*nd*. Designing and Estimating; Specification; Setting out works on the ground.

3*rd*. Irrigation; Construction of Roads and Railways; Mortars and Cements; Quarrying and Blasting Rocks.

4*th*. Construction of the Steam Engine and other Machinery; Principles of framing in wood and in iron.

VI. Engineering Drawing.

Each candidate will be required to exhibit the drawings executed by him during the term preceding the examination.

Each drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ * by _____ and completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

(Date)

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

18. On the third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

19. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.C.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

20. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the second Monday in the first term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

21. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

22. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.D.)

23. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rupees 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form A.E.)

24. In the Examination each candidate will be required to submit with due authentication the working drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

25. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

26. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* A.F.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days, as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Deans of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman), I present to you (name and College) who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of_____to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of _____; and I charge you that ever in your

life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M. D. or M. A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

RECOGNITION.

RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay, must forward, with its application, the following documents signed in each case by the responsible authority, and counter-signed by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration, that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

I. Universities.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. Colleges and Collegiate Institutions recognized in the different Faculties.

I.	Elphinstone College, Bombay	In Arts.
II.	Poona College	In Arts.
III.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	In Arts.
IV.	Government Law School, Bombay	In Law.
V.	Grant Medical College, Bombay	In Medicine.
VI.	Poona Civil Engineering College	In Civil Engineering.

FORMS.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the_____ languages.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

(Name with Surname in the English and Vernacular characters)._____

Birth place ..... { Village. Talooka. Zilla.

Birth day ..... { According to Christian or Native chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion) .... _____

(Where educated) ..... _____

(Date)

I assent to this Application.

(Signature of applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher.) _____

(Date)

(1). *Certificate of moral Character* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known_____ for_____years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Date) (Signed)_____

(2). *Certificate of age* to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above_____ for_____ years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation examination.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____18

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date) Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing

First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name) ..... _____
Race and Religion) .. .. _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____
(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____of which I am _____

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	
First Term 186 _____ Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date) (Signed)_____

* Insert one of the following:
A. Butler's Sermons I., II., III., with Preface.
B. Analytical Geometry.
C. Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the_____language, and in*

I am &c.

(Name)..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of First Examination in Arts) ..... _____

(Date)

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the_____of which I am

---

* Insert three of the following :—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.—H. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

	Number of days.	Remarks.
186	First Term Second Term	
186	First Term Second Term	
186	First Term Second Term	

I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor

of Arts, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder.)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar

(Date)

FORM I.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for Honours in Arts.

To the best of my knowledge and relief, I was born on the_____, and therefore I am now in the_____year of my age.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Graduation) ..... _____

(Date).

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for examination

---

* Insert one or more of the following:—

1. The English and_____languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation) ..... _____

(Date).

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

FORM L.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in † _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

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* Insert one or more of the following:—

1. The English and ———— languages.—2. History and Philosophy.—3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; and if allowed to compete for Honours, I will choose subject————————*

I am, &c.

(Name)..... _____
(Race and Religion)..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts) .. _____

(Date)

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that_____ has studied in the_____of which I am_____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signed)_____

(Date)

* Enter *a* or *b*.

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

University of Bombay.

Received from_____Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM O.

University of Bombay.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

Date)

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Examination.

FORM P.

To the

Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) ..... _____
(Date)

Certificates.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.
(Signature of some person of known respectability). _____
(Date)

---

(2) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine _____ for _____ Sessions of nine months each.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine).

(Date)

(3) I certify that_____has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, of_____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(4) I certify that_____has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, of_____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(5) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, of _____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(6) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Botany, of_____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(7) I certify that _____ has attended _____Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, of_____Lectures respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

_____

(8) I certify that _____has attended _____Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, of_____ months respectively.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(9) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months, and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(10) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two Seasons, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM R.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

SECOND EXAMINATION.

FORM S.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name) ..... _____

(Race and Religion) ..... _____

(College)..... _____

(Date of passing the First Examination) ..... _____

(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____ to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)

(Date)

---

(2) I certify that_____ has attended _____Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy of _____Lectures respectively during the year_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

---

(3) I certify that_____has attended _____Courses of Lectures in Medicine, of _____Lectures respectively, during the years _____and_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ has attended _____ _____ Courses of Lectures in Surgery of _____ Lectures respectively, during the years _____ and _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(5) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye of _____ Lectures respectively, during the years_____ and _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(6) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, of_____ Lectures respectively, during the years_____ and _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(7) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence, of_____ Lectures respectively, during the years_____ and_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(8) I certify that _____ _____ has attended _____ Courses of Instruction in Practical Toxicology, of_____ months respectively, during the years_____ and_____ ___

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(9) I certify that_____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during_____ Sessions in the years_____ and _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

(10) I certify that _____ has attended _____ Lying in Hospital, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases, during the year _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for _____ months, during _____ of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery, during the year _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended, at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital, for _____ months, during _____ of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine during the years _____ and _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended the practice at _____ Eye Infirmary for _____ months, during the year _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

FORM T.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors_____ and_____; and_____of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of_____; and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.

(Name).....

(Race and Religion)_____

(Date)

I certify that _____has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of_____Hospital during the years _____and _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)

FORM W.

UNITERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ _____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.

(Name) ....._____

(Race and Religion) ....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of Matriculation) ....._____

Date { (enter place) / (enter time)

(Signed)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the ____\

	Number of days,	Remarks.
186 -6	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6	First Term	
	Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1.) I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ at which I am _____

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
186 -6	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6	First Term	
	Second Term	
186 -6	First Term	
	Second Term	

(2.) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____
is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Dated)

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ _____ Rupees 5, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed) _____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM AA.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of passing the First Exam. in C. E.)..... _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that_____ has attended subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil

Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____ _____ _____ of which I am _____ _____

(Signed) _____

(Date)

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
186 -6 .	First Term _____ _____ Second Term	
186 -6 .	First Term _____ Second Term	
186 -6 .	First Term _____ Second Term	

2. I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ _____ Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed) _____

(Date)

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____class.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AD.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I have, &c.

(Signed)_____

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts) .... _____
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering)_____
(Date)

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____

(Date)_____

2. I certify that _____ has passed the period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer) _____

(Date) _____

FORM **AE.**

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM **AF.**

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed) _____

Registrar.

(Date)

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM **AG**.

To the REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree.)..... _____

(Race.) ..... _____

(College.) ..... _____

(Date of Graduation.) .... _____

(Date.) _____

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AH**.

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,—I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name with surname.)_____

(Date—enter place).. _____

(Enter time),..... _____

JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AI.**

To the

REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibháji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a certificate that I was born in the village of_____ in the Province of Kattyawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattyawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature.)

VII.

Endowments.

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindoo Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindoos, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters of Civil Engineering: and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the candidate's receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG* one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination, by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, dated

* See page 114.

the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of founding an annual Gold-Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1. The Manockjee Limjee Gold-Medal shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Bachelors of Arts in the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than two years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years, (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision. The Medalist shall

on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay, which in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal, if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medalists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

Year.	Subject.	Prizeman.
1865..	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.
1866..	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.
1867..	*The Unprinted Literature of the Marathas.*	

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863,

and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of four hundred Rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for.

2. Persons eligible to be candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. The Examination shall commence on the first Tuesday in March. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar one month before.

4. There shall be two Examiners appointed by the Syndicate. They shall announce the result of the Examination to the Syndicate on or before the third Tuesday in March. The result will be published by the Syndicate in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Examination shall consist of four papers, which shall be of such kind as the Examiners may think best fitted to test the Candidate's knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, and his power of translating Sanskrit into English, and English into Sanskrit. Four hours shall be allowed for each paper. No books shall be prescribed beforehand as subjects of Examination.

6. The Scholarship shall not be assigned, except to a Candidate, whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

7. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.
1866-67.	*Bhágvat, Rámchandra Govind.*
1867-68.	*Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrushna.*

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per-cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize :—

1. The Homejee Cursetjee Prize, consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3. Competitive poems shall be written in the Heroic metre, or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar

on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose during the month of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMEN.
1864 .	*The Himalaya Mountains* .	Frámji Rastamji Vikáji.
1865..	*The Indian Seasons*..... .	Prize not awarded.
1866..	*Alexandria*	Ditto.
1867..	*The Solar System*	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the residency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of

India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem: one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted, with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, will be awarded every year to the two candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and answered best in a special Examination, in Sanskrit, to be called the Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship Examination. These scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. These Scholarships shall be awarded according to the results (1) of the Maticulation Examination in Sanskrit, and (2) of a Supplementary Examination, to be held on the Fourth Monday in November.

3. The Supplementary Examination shall consist of the following two papers:—

The First Paper will consist of translation from passages in the following episodes of the Mahābhārata:—

a. Matsyopākhyāna.
b. Sāvitryupākhyāna.
c. Draupadīpramātha.
d. Shakuntalākhyāna.

The Second Paper will contain a passage or passages in Sanskrit (not taken from the preceding books) to be translated into English, and a passage or passages in English to be translated into Sanskrit.

4. The Matriculation Examiners in Sanskrit each year shall be *ex-officio* Examiners for these Scholarships.

5. Candidates must forward their application to the Registrar (*vide* Form AH)* along with their application for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

6. The names of the successful candidates, arranged in the order of merit, will be published along with the list of the candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibháji of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English education in Kattyawar," offered in a letter to the Vice Chancellor, dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattyawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866 it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibháji of Nowanuggar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled the Jam Shri Vibháji Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

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* See page 114.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibháji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattyawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *boná fide* Natives of Kattyawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship, when vacant, shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form A1* must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. On applications being received, the Syndicate shall proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the first week of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify under the signature of the Head that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

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* See page 115.

VIII.

Benefactions.

I.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice Chancellor, dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rupees 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehangier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows:—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier in a letter to Government, dated the 8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs, towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this City, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request, that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good Mother Rajabai, two (2,00,000) lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joybells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace in a letter to the Registrar, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200, for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

IX.

The University, 1867-68.

SENATE.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Right Honourable William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, M.A. D.C.L.

Vice Chancellor.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D.

Fellows.

1. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight, *Chief Justice.*
2. The Right Rev. John Harding, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Bombay.**
3. His Excellency Major General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.
4. The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis.
5. The Honourable Claudius James Erskine.*

Members of Council.

6. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D., *Director of Public Instruction.*
7. Captain Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division.*

Ex-Officio.

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

8. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.*
9. William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Poona College.*
10. Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq., *Acting Principal, Grant Medical College.*
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., Mem. Inst. C.E I., *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.*

Ex-Officio.

12. Bhao Dajee, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.*
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine.*
13. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.*

1858.

14. The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, M.A.
The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis.
15. The Honourable Colonel William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
16. Major General Harry Rivers, R. E.,
17. The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
18. Rao Saheb Bhasker Damodar.

1860.

19. The Honourable Michael Robert Westropp, B.A
20. Walter Richard Cassels, Esq.
21. William Loudon, Esq.
22. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
23. Narayen Dinanathjee, Esq.

1862.

24. James Fraser Hore, M.A.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D.
25. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., *C.B.*
26. Colonel Henry James Barr.
27. The Honourable Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley.
28. George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
29. Major Thomas Candy.

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

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40. Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhae Kurrumchund.
41. The Honourable Henry Newton.
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43. The Honourable Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, C.S.
44. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.

1863.

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49. Charles Robertson Pvans, C.S.
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55. James Bellot Richey, B.A.
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Captain Thomas Waddington.
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1864.

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1866. (February.)

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1866. (April).

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1867.

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1863 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M. A.
1865 The Hon. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Judge of the High Court.
1865 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D.

DEANS.

I.—Dean in Arts.

1859 Aug., John Harkness, LL.D.
1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

II.—Dean in Law.

1860 July, Arthur James Lewis, Esq., Advocate General.
1861 Jan., William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.

III.—Dean in Medicine.

1858 March, B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860 Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 Frank Savignac Stedman, Esq.

IV.—Dean in Civil Engineering.

1858 Feb., The Hon. Arthur Malet.
1860 Aug., Col. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan., Col. H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Major Genl. Walter Scott, Bomb. Engrs.
1863 June, Col. Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut. Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan. Col. C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.

REGISTRAR.

1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, LL.D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D. (Europe.)
1867 Feb., John Powell Hughlings, B.A. (Acting).

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS,

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* Lieut. General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, LL.D.
* The Rev. James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
Sir Richard Mathew Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalf Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esquire.
Matthew Stovel, M.D.,M.R.C.S.E.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Rev. Philip Anderson, M.A.
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.,G.C.S.I,
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierny Fergusson.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, F.G.S.,M.I.C.E.
The Honourable Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S.

1857.

† The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A.J. Lewis.
J. J. Lowndes, Esq.

---

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

Colonel H. B. Turner.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford.
The Rev. James Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
H. J. Giraud, M.D.

1860.

† Lieut. General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B.
† John Peet, M.D.
A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Col. W. Scott.
* The Honourable A. K. Forbes, C.S.
The Rev. J. Glasgow, D.D.
R. W. Graham, Esquire.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* The Rev. C. M. Isenberg.
Col. J. Pottinger, C.B.

1862.

† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity.

1863.

W. C. Coles, M.D.
G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, F.R.A.S.

1864.

George Inverarity, C.S.

1865.

Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.

1866.

W. J. Jeaffreson, B.A.

---

* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

GRADUATES.

M. A.

1865.

College.†

Ránadé, M. G.‡ ..... E.
Wágle, B. M ..... E.

1866.

Bápat, J. V..... E.
Bhágvat, G. R. ..... P.
Bhandárkar, R. G.....E.& P.
Dalvi, D. A.§ ..... E.
Páthak, V. N. .....F. G. A.

1867.

Gazdar, J. J. ..... E.

B. A.

1862.

Second Division.

Modak, V. A. ..... E.

1863.

Second Division.

Bédarkar, K. C. ..... E.
Mádgávkar, R. V. .... E.
Márphátiá, N. T. .... E.

1864.

Second Division.

Kothárć, G. D. .....E. & P.
Kunté, M. M.....F. G. A .
Mehta, P. M.‖ ..... E.
Modi, K. E. ..... E.
Shroff, H. R.‖ ..... E.

1865.

First Division.

College.

Páthak, S. H.¶ .... E.
Panjábi, C. K. ..... E.

Second Division

Bál, K. B. ..... E.
Játiyá, M. R..... E.
Ghásválá, A. F. ..... E.
Játár, S. B..... P.
Kohiárji, R. E. ..... E.
Mehtá, T. A. ..... E.
Pandit, S. P.‖ ..... E.

1866.

Second Division.

Gádgil, J. S. ..... E.
Garud, D. S. ..... E.
Káne, M. V. ..... E.
Mánkar, G. A. ..... P.
Náik, B. S. ..... P.
Paránjapyé, S. B..... P.
Sayáni, R. M.‖ ..... E.
Thákúr, B. B..... E.
Udása, Y. A. ..... E.
Unválá, J. N.** ..... E.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

Ránadé, M .G., M. A.** L.
Wágle, B. M., M. A.†† L.

---

* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surnames, in order of time

† For names of Colleges and Schools see List of Abbreviations, page xiii.

‡ Honours in History, and Gold Medal.

§ Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Class III.

‖ Passed M. A. Examination.

¶ Passed Honours in Arts Examination, Class II.

** Honours in Law, Class I.

†† Honours in Law, Class II.

L. M.

1862.

Second Class.

	College.
Lámná, N. J.	G.
Sanzgiré, S. V.	G.
Vikáji, K. R.	G.
†, Barjorji B.....	G.

1863.

Second Class.

De Rozario, L. P.	G.
Rávut, S. A.	G.
†, Sheikh A. K.	G.

1864.

Second Class.

	College.
DeSouza, P. C.	G.
Khodi, R. N.	G.
Vaidya, G. S.	G.

1865.

First Class.

Howell, J. A.	G.
Nádirsháh, R. J	G.

Second Class.

DeSouza, P. J. L.	G.
Hakim, S. S.....	G.
Kothárè, S. J.....	G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, P. M. .....G.	

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

	College.
Bál, Krishnáji B.	E.
Parmánand, N.M.	E.

1862.

Mayadeva, T. B.	E.

1863.

Keskar, H. B.	E.
Vikáji, F. R.	E.
†, Barjorji K.....	P.

1864.

Devabhánkar, N. V. ..	P.
Dhairyaván, K. V.....	E.
Mistri, P. A.....	E.

	College.
Ránadé, G. K.....	E.
Sodá, T. D.....	E.
Tavernvállá, S. M....	E.

1865. (*March*)

Aptè, M. C.....	P.
Kher, K. N.	E.
Patvardhan, S. V.....	E.
Sáné, B. B.....	E.
Somán, V. G.	E.
†, Govindás V.....	E.

1865. (*December*)

Angal, R. G.	P.
Angria, J. E.	P.
Chichgar, H. M.	E.
Dèshmukha, K. G....	P.

† Surname not known.

	College.
Davlatjádú, C. M	E.
Káthvaté, A. V.	P.
Khambátá, N. N...F. G.	A. & E.
Mádgávkar, D. V.....	E.
Modi, B. E.....	E.

	College.
Núnávati, M. N.	E.
Pádhyé, H. G.	P.
Phadké, N. G.	P.
†, Dvárkánáth R.	P.
†, Reváshankar T.	E.

Under-Graduates who have passed the First Examination for L.M.

1864.

Second Divison.

	College.
DaCunha, J. G.....	G.
Gomes, A. S.	G.

1865.

First Division.

Gonsalves, J. F.	G.

	College.
Hakim, A. R.....	G.
Pereira, M. F.	G.

Second Division.

†, Girdharlál R.....	G.

Under-Graduates who have passed the Matriculation Examination only.

1859.

	Col. & Sch.
Bhágvat, B. H.	E.
Gokhalé, D. K.	P.
Kirtané, V. J.	E.
Mandé, B. R.....	P.
Shindé, B. L.	P.
Shirgávkar, M. N.	E.
Váknis, E. A.	P.
†, Bhái R.....	E.
†, Javerilál U.	E.
†, Nánábhái H.....	L.
†, Púndurang B.....	P.
†, Vénkatráo R.....	P.
†, Vishnu B.....	P.

1860.

	Col. & Sch.
Bhéndé, R. K.	P.
Péndhárkar, M. V. ..	E.
Vardé, V. S.	E.
†, Ardesir P.....	E.
†, Fráмji S.....	E.
†, Govind L.....	P.
†, Parashurám V.	E.
†, Raghunáth N.	E.
†, Rámchandra A....	E.
†, Uttamrám N.....	E.
†, Vináyak B.....	E.

† Surname not known.

1861.

	Col. & Sch.
†, Bápuji R.	E.
†, Bhúskar B.	E. S.
†, Bamanji S.....	E.
†, Cávasji E.	E.
†, Dádábhái D.....	E.
†, Dhanjibhái S.	E.
†, Dinsháh E.	E.
†, Dorábji P.....	P.
†, Frámji B.	E.
†, Hirjibhái A.	E.
†, Hormasji J.	E.
†, Jamshedji M.....	E.
†, Navaroji P.	P.
†, Rámchandra B.....	P.
†, Thákurdás K.....	E. S.
†, Trimbak N.	E.
†, Virabhadra M.	B.
†, Vináyak K.	P.
†, Vishnu S.	P.

1862.

Christie, A. D. L.	P.
Joshi, N. B.	G.
Thosar, N. M.....	P.
†, Bálnáráyan G.	E.
†, Dádábhái S.	E.
†, Govind B.....	P.
†, Hormasji S.	E.
†, Mervánji E.	E.
†, Nasarvánji S.....	E.
†, Ráoji G.....	P.
†, Rodrigues V.	E.
†, Vásudev B.	E.
†, Vásudev G.	E.

1863. (*March*)

Bákhlé, V. G.....	P.
Bhat, N. R.....	E.
Botliválá, F. J.	E.
Desái, M. G.	F.G.A.
Devidás, B. M.	E.
Gokhalé, B. V.	P.

	Col. & Sch.
Jayakar, S. K.....	E.
Joshi, K. K.....	P.
Kamlákar, G. P.....	E.
Limaya, M. L.	P.
Mehtá, P. R.....	E.
Modi, E. R.....	E.
Názar, K. S.	E.
Ozá, L. H	E.
Pillé, A. N.....	P.
Sábdé, G. K.	E.
Saranjámé, V. P.	P.
Vaidya, H. A.....	E.
Vaidya, V. H.	E.
†, Krishnáji B.	P.
†, Rangaya C.	E.

1863. (*November*)

Bápat, V. N.	P.
Bhat, R. D.....	E.
Bhátvadekar, V. R. ..	P.
Dátté, J. N.....	P.
Deshmukh, G. D.	P.
Dhékné, G. G.	P.
Dhond, S. K.....	P.
Engineer, R. M.....	E.
Ghátté, N. S.	P.
Gokhalé, G. N.	P.
Hátté, N. H.	E.
Játár, D. B	P.
Kálé, K. G.....	E.
Kálé, M. S.....	E.
Kápadiyá, D. T.....	E.
Navalkar, D. H.....	E.
Nene, G. B.....	P.
Párkhi, G. Y.....	P.
Pátankar, K. N	P.
Patel, M. F.	E.
Phadké, S. B.....	E.
Puro, R. H.....	E.
Ranadivé, D. N.....	P.
Samartha, B. M.	E.
Sanjáná, P. K.	E.
†, Shaikh H.....	P. M.
†, Abdul A. A.	E.

† Surname not known.

	Col. & Sch.
†, Ganpatráo N.	E. S.
†, Lallubhái G.	E.
†, Madavácharam B. ..	S.
†, Manidharprasád T..	S.
†, Moru S.	P. M.
†, Nasarvánji K.....	E. S.
†, Navaroji D.	P.
†, Sadáshiva H. ..E. S. & P. T.	
†, Samukhrám N.....	S.
†, Virprasád T.....	A.

1864.

Abhyánkar, G. B.	P. M.
Ajgávkar, A. N.....	R. & P.
Ajgávkar, V. N.....	P.
Banáji, E. M.....	S.
Bápat, R. C.	P.
Bhadkamkar, V. N. ..	S. & P.
Bhágvat, S. R.....	P. S.
Bhandárkar, R. G....	F. G. A.
Bhat, B. G.....	E. S.
Bhátkhandé, S. V.....	B.
Bhátkhandé, G. J.....	P. & B.
Bhávé, R. P.....	P. S. & P. V.
Bhidé, B. R.	P. S.
Bramhé, N. B.	P.
Balsárá, R. S.	E. S. & E.
Cama, P. R.	E.
Contractor, F. R.	J.
Cooper, S. N.	E.
Cooper, M. B	J.
Dáruvállá, R. A.....	E. S.
Davé, B. N.....	E.
Davé, A. T.....	S.
Gama, J. A. de	F. G. A.
Gambhir, S. M.....	E.
Gándhi, S R.	P. M.
Godbolé, V. B.	E. S.
Godboló, K. P.	P. M.
Gokhalé, N. K.	P. & P. S.
Gokhalé, D. B.	P.
Golé, V. M	P. S.
Gorakshakar, R.....	E.
Gupté, R. C.	P. M.

	Col. & Sch.
Guna, H. V.	F. G. A.
Gunjikar, R. B.	E. S.
Gunpulé, N. V.	P. S.
Hákim, A. G.	E. S.
Hirpáthak, G. B.....	P. M.
Joshi, D. N.....	F. G. A.
Joshi, V. R. .....P. & P. S.	
Kálé, G. H.....	P. S.
Kálé, N. S.	E. S.
Karmarkar, K. N.	M.
Kelkar, K. R.....	P.
Khandekar, T. G.	P.
Khisty, E. H. .....E. & G. A.	
Khori, E. J.	E.
Khambátá, P. A.	E. S.
Khambátá, N. J.....	E. S.
Kothárí, B. S.....	F. G. A.
Kothárí, N. N...	Pr. S. & E. S.
Kuráni, P. N.....	E.
Lálkáká, R. J.....	A. & E.
Mahadthackar, T. A..	E. S.
Máráthé, N. S.....	P. M.
Mávlankar, K. N.	A. & E. S.
Menezes, J. P. de	E. S.
Modholkar, B. N.	E. S.
Motivalla, D. B.....	J.
Mudliar, C. V.	P.
Mutalik, N. A.....	P.
Nátu, K. G	P. M.
Navalkar, G. S.	E.
Oomarigar, H. R.	J.
Paradé, M. S.	P. M.
Parúnjapyé, N. M.....	D. & P.
Parúnjapyó, W. G....	E. & A.
Patvardhan, V. R.....	P. S.
Páthak, A. B.....	P. E.
Pradhán, B. R. ....P. & P. S.	
Punigar, B. E.	J.
Ránadé, W. G.	P. V.
Resamválá, K. N.	P. T.
Rishi, L. G.....	P. S. & P. V.
Sahasrabudhe, H. K..	P.
Sathó, K. K.	P. S.
Sóthná, J. P. .....E. S. & P. T.	

† Surname not known.

	Col. & Sch.
Shribastam, L. S.	P.
Sohoni, A. V.	P. M.
Tilak, N. P.....	P. S.
Tivarekar, G. K	E. S.
Vaidya, G. V.....	E. S.
Vakil, R. J.....	S.
Wágle, Bhagvant M. ..	E. S.
†, Chhagonlal B.....	Br.
†, Dáyábhái H.....	S. & E.
†, Ghelábhái T	S.
†, Harilál C.....	A.
†, Kalianráya L.....	S.
†, Khandubhoy G	S.
†, Madhowráo B.....	E. & L.
†, Manecklál J.....	A.
†, Motilál R.....	S.
†, Motinaráyan G.....	S.
†, Nitchábhái M.	S.
†, Tápidás D.	S.

1865.

Abhayakar, R. H.	G. A.
Akhund, G. A. I.....	H.
Bákhle, R. G.....	P. S.
Bhábhá, H. J.....	E. S.
Bháchech, D. M;....A.	& G. P.
Bhánapa, R. V...P. S.	& F. G. A.
Bhat, N. N.....	P. S.
Bhátavadekar, N. R...	N. & P. T.
Bhat, M. N.....	P. M.
Bhávé, A. G.	P. S.
Bhávé, V. S.	P. S.
Bhidé, L. V.....	P. S.
Chhapgar, D. J.....E.	S. & P. T.
Chiplunkar, V. K.	P. S.
Chitlé, M. B.	P. S.
Contractor, B. P.	P.
Dané, K. V.	F. G. A.
Dátár, B. D.	P. S.
Davé, K. S.	P. S.
Desái, R. C.	A.
Deshpánde, D. B.	D.
Dhairiaván, G. M. E. S.	& E. & G.
Dhamanasakar, R. V.	R.

	Col. & Sch.
Dhodupkar, D. K. ..	D.
Dholé, R. G.....	P. M.
Divatiá, R. T.	A.
Draper, J. K.	P. T.
Gádgil, C. P.	P. S.
Gangana, R. H.	R.
Garadé, B. B.	F. G. A.
Godabolé, V. N.....	F. G. A.
Golé, B. M.....	P. S.
Gokhlé, D. V.	P. S.
Hansotia, I. N.	E. S.
Joglekar. B. R.	P. T. & D.
Joshi, R. C.....	P. M.
Joshi, G. P.....	P. S.
Joshi, W. R.	P. M.
Kubé, G. V.	B.
Kángá, B. C.	C.
Kángá, R. E.	C.
Karandikar, C. S.	E. S.
Karandikar, N. G.	P. S.
Kiráné, G. R.....	P. V.
Kirtané, N. J.	P. S.
Kolatkar, K. H.	P. T.
Kolatkar, V. M...	E. S.
Kotháré, A. K.	E. S.
Lád, V. B.	E. S.
Limaya, G. V.	B.
Mahádika, G. L.	P. S.
Maráthé, K. T.	P. S.
Medh, K. D.	G. P. & A.
Medh, M. D.	G. P. & A.
Mehtá, H. M.	S.
Mehtá, K. G.	S.
Mehtá, N. K.	F. G. A.
Mehtá, V. G.	E. & S.
Mistri, C. M.	E. S.
Modak, H N.	P. T.
Modak, B. P.....	B.
Modi, B. R.....	B. P.
Modi, B. E.	S.
Mokalakara, S. M	F. G. A.
Mullá, F. K.	E. S.
Mudliar, A. R.	P. S.
Mujamundár, L. ..	P. T.

† Surname not known.

	Col. & Sc.
Nagávkar, A. S.	P. S.
Nemankara, G. W. ..	P. S.
Nánávatí, D. N.....	E.
Nariman, T. B.	E. S.
Ozarkar, W. B.	D.
Paránjapyé, H. M.....	F. G. A.
Paránjapyé, P. N.....	F. G. A.
Paránjapyé, M. Y	P. M.
Parvati, M. B.....	P.
Patel, B. F.	B. P.
Patel, N. H.	E. S.
Páthak, H. S.....	F. G. A.
Páthak, S. B.	P. M.
Patvardhan, G. P.....	F. G. A.
Patvardhan, S. R.....	E. S.
Pillé, T. V. N	P. S.
Pitalé, B. N	E. S.
Rege, K. S.....	R.
Ratanpárakhi, D. S. ..	F. G. A.
Sámbaré, G. R.	B.
Sanjana, E. J.....	P. S.
Sáné, G. G.....	P. S.

	Col. & Sch.
Sáthé, V. R.	E. & P. S.
Shirvalker, S. N.	P. M.
Shrihatyakar, H. R. ..	P. & B.
Sirvai, K. N.	E. S.
Soman, S. G.	D.
Sohoni, C. H.....	P. S.
Takló, G. G.	F. G. A & N.
Talátí, E. D.	S.
Tálpadé, V. V.	F. G. A.
Tálpadé, N. D.	E.
Talayarkhán, M. J. ..	E. S.
Thákur, C. M.	B.
Velkar, V. P.	P. T. & E. S.
Vimáválá, M. K.	E. S.
Vorráh, C. H.....	G. P. & A.
Wágle, H. B.	R. & S. W.
Welinkar, B. L.....	E. S.
* Ganpatrám A.	S.
* Malukchand B.	A.
* Munmohun L.	E. S.
* Navanidhlál G.....	S.
* Shivadás A.	E. S.

* Surname not known.

EXAMINERS AND LISTS, 1866-67.

I. ARTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1866.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.	In English.
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	
R. G. Oxenham, B.A.	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *viva voce* in English.
John Nugent, C.S.	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.	In Sanskrit.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	
J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	In Latin.
W. A. East, B.A.	
N. Fernandes, Esq.	In Portuguese.
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.	
Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B. ..	In Marathi.
Lieut. G. A. Jacob.	
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	In Gujerathi.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A.	
The Rev. W. Beynon	In Canarese.
Mr. Virabhadra Madivallayya	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. ..	In Hindustani.
A. Faulkner, Esq.	
Chuharmal Kundanmal Panjabi, B.A.	In Sindhi.
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath Vaidya	

H. Coke, M.A. ..... } In Arithmetic
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre.. } and Algebra.

Theodore Cooke, M.A.,M.I. ..... } In Euclid and Elementary
James Scorgie, F.C.S. ..... } Natural Science.

Passed the Examination.

	Schools.
Abhyánkar, Prabhákar Govind	P. S.
Adárkar, Anant Náráyan	P. T. & E. S.
Adváni, Jhámat Nárumal	H.
Adváni, Tárachand Shokirám	H.
Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth	P. S.
Athalé, Bhikdev Vásudev	R.
Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev	R.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Ratanji	E. S.
Bhat, Gopál Anant	P. S.
Bhávé, Krishnáji Balvantráo	P. S.
Bhavanáee, Dolatrám Suratsing	H.
Chavabal, Bandhu Janárdan	P. T. & E. S.
Chhatré, Nilkant Vináyak	P. S.
Chichgar, Nánábhái Ratanji	E. S.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman.....	R.
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	S.
Dántrá, Sorábsháh Hormasji	E. S.
Dárvekar, Trimbak Rámchandra	Ar.
Dátár, Rámchandra Hari	P.
Dávar, Jehángir Edalji.....	B. P.
Deshpánde, Keshava Bramhagiri	D.
Devakulé, Ráoji Moreshva	P. S.
Devanalkar, Bhiku Rághobá	G. A.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám	S.
Eráni, Ardesir Mervánji	B. P.
Fansalker, Váman Parashurám	P. S.
Fernandes, Edward Elias.....	P. S.
Gadré, Ráoji Pándurang.....	P. S.
Gánu, Vináyak Janárdan	P. M.
Godámbé, Yashvant Pándurang.....	F. G. A.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth	P. S.
Gokhalé, Govind Rámchandra	B.
Hulegolakar, Krishnaráo Mahádev	E. S.
Jáhágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	S.
Jálnápurkar, Nathar Ganesh	P. M.
Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji	P. E. & P. S.
Kantháválá, Hargovind Dvárkádás	A. & G. P.

Kankodiválá Dáyábhái Jádurám	S.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak	E. S.
Kápadiá, Hormasji Pestonji	F. G. A.
Karandikar, Gopál Govind	R.
Kavishvar, Chunilál Dalpatrám	A.
Kelkar, Yashvant Moreshvar	E. S.
Khádilkar, Ganesh Vishvanáth	R.
Kharé, Trimbak Sakhárám	P. S.
Kharkar, Atmárám Vithal	E. S.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ránchoddás	F. G. A.
Kolá, Barjorji Jamshedji	E. S.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji	E. S.
Mahájani, Vishnu Moreshvar	P. S.
Mahiskar, Gopál Raghunáth	P. E. & B.
Mánkar, Ganput Sarottam	F. G. A.
Marzbán, Ardesir Mervánji	E. S.
Matiá, Tuljárám Harivallabh	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Krishnamukhrám Atmárám	S.
Mehtá, Hormasji Mervanje	E. S.
Modak, Janárdan Bálaji	P. S.
Modi, Dinshái Sorábji	B. P.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji	S.
Modi, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	B. P.
Modi, Pestanji Edalji	B. P.
Muthé, Ráoji Nánáji	F. G. A.
Nádkarni, Raghunáth Náráyan	R.
Oja, Chaturbhuj Lálchand	R.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan	R.
Paránjapyé, Lakshuman Vishnu	P. N.
Párikh, Chhotálál Vithaldás	A.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan	D.
Penthé, Sakhárám Náráyan	R.
Pingé, Bálaji Bhikáji	E. S.
Pitré, Janárdan Mahádeva	R.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám	E. S.
Ráo, Ganput Sadáshiva	E S.
Ráoji, Ardesir Sherlárji	J.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	E. S.
Sádhalé, Rámchandra Náráyan	P. S.
Saharáiyá, Rámdás Gangádás	F. G. A.
Saharáiya, Purshotam Bápuji	N. & A.
Sáthé, Dáji Shivarám	B. G.
Sáthé, Gopál Moreshvar	E.
Savadi, Shrinivás Rámchandra	B.
Sávánur, Rámchandra Anáji	B.
Sethná, Hormasji Dorábji	J.
Sethná, Hormasji Kuvarji	B. P.
Shikharé, Govind Shripat	D.

Shirgavkar, Bálāji Náráyan	E. S.
Talvalkar, Rāghunáth Bálkrishná	P. S.
Tarvadi, Lálshankar Umiáshankar	A.
Valles, Domingos Braz	E. S.
Vijayakar, Vasantráo Bápuji	E. S.
Yavalekar, Govind Gopál	P. T. & N.
† Ishvarlál, Vandrávandás	A.
† Pestanji Dorábji	P. S.

† Surname not known.

II. FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866.

EXAMINERS.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	In English and History.
W. Wedderburn, B.A.	
J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
W. H. Newnham, B.A.	In Greek and Latin.
W. A. East, B.A.	
R. H. Pinhey, C.S.	In Marathi.
Shankar Pandurang Pandit, B.A.	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.	In Gujarathi.
Mansuklal Mugutlal Munshi, B.A.	
The Rev. W. Beynon	In Canarese.
Mr. Virabhadra Madivallayya ..	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.	In Hindustani.
A. Faulkner, Esq.	
F. J. Candy, M.A.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
W. Draper, M.A.	

The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A. ..... } In Logic and
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A. ..... } Butler's Sermons.

G.C.M. BIRDWOOD, M.D. ..... } In Chemistry,
J. B. LYON, Esq. ..... } Heat, and Electricity.

Passed the Examination.

Aitken, Benjamin	F. G. A.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	F. G. A.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	P.
Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna	E.
Boyce, Pestanji Edulji	E.
Brito, Julius Lucas	F. G. A.
Chembulkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	E.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál	P.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiva Vishvanáth	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharsedji	E.
Gundáriá, Máneklál Gordhandás	E.
Laivállá, Ghelábhái Maneklál	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkanth	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás	E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál	P.
Tailang, Káshináth Trimbak	E.
Thákur, Shripat Bábáji	E.
Tullu, Ráoji Vasudeva	E.
† Ambálál Sákharlál	E.
† Phirozsháh Dádábhái	P.

† Surname not known.

III.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

1866. *November.*

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A. ..... } In English and History.
W. WEDDERBURN, C.S. ..... } In English and History.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.	In Sanskrit.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.	
W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.	In Latin.
W. A. EAST, B.A.	
R. H. PINHEY, Esq., C.S.	In Marathi.
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, B.A.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S	In Gujarathi.
MANSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.	In Persian.
A. FAULKNER, Esq.	
CHUHARMAL KUNDALMAL PANJABI, B.A.	In Sindhi.
Rao Saheb NARAYAN JAGONNATH VAIDYA	
Captain C. F. HAIG, R.E.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
F. J. CANDY, M.A.	
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.	
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In Political Economy.
ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.	
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
J. B. LYON, Esq.	

Passed the Examination.

First Division.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant ..... P.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás ..... E.

Second Division.

Ahédkar, Lakshuman Yádava ..... E.
Baksannett, Hormasji Pestonji ..... E.

Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás ..... E.
Dádáchanji, Kershá-ji Rastamji..... E.
Gini, Dorábji Edalji ..... E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra ..... P.
Kuntó, Anná Moréshvar..... E.
Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishná..... P.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind ..... P.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji ..... E.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji..... E.
Sáthé, Náráyan Vináyak ..... P.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji ..... P.

IV. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

1866.

(1.) LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A. .....
W. H. Newnham, B.A. ..... } In English.

W. H. Newnham, B.A. .....
K. M. Chatfield, B.A. ..... } In Latin.

Passed the Examination.

Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhammad ..... E.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navaroji ..... E.

(2). HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A. .....
W. Wedderburn, B.A. ..... } In History and Philosophy.

Passed the Examination.

None.

(3). MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E. ..... } In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
PROF. KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE .... }

Passed the Examination.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji ..... E

II. LAW, 1866.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Passed the Examination.

Second Division.

Bédarkar, Khandéráo Chimànráo ..... L.
Kothárć, Girdharlál Dayáldás ..... L.

III. MEDICINE.

(1.) FIRST L.M. EXAMINATION.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E. .. } In Anatomy.
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B. ..... }

G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D. .... } In Chemistry.
J. B. Lyon, Esq. ..... }

G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D..... } In Botany and Materia
W. Dymock, B.A..... } Medica.

No Examination.

(2.) SECOND L.M. EXAMINATION.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. Mackenzie, M.B. ..... } In Physiology and
W. Dymock, B.A..... } General Anatomy.

F. J. Joynt, Esq.... ..... } In Medicine.
J. T. Mackenzie, M.B. ..... }

W. G. Hunter, F.R.C.S.E..... } In Surgery.
J. Cruickshank, M. D. ..... }

T. B. Johnstone, M.D..... } In Medical Jurispru-
J. B. Lyon, Esq. ..... } dence.

F. Broughton, F.R.C.S..... } In Midwifery.
W. G. Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.... }

Passed the Examination.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ..... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiva ..... G.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

I. FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

F. J. Candy, M.A. ..... } In Mathematics and
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre ..... } Mathematical Science.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M I. . } In Experimental and
I. B. Lyon, Esq. ..... } Natural Science.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I. . }
D. Richmond, B.A., C.E ..... } In Engineering.

Passed the Examination.

First Division.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ..... P. E.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ..... P. E.

V. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

1866.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.

Scholarship awarded.

Rs. 25 to		Rs. 20 to	
Athalé, Y. V.	R.	Shikharé, G. S.	D.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

1867.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph. D.

Scholarship awarded to

Maráthé Káshináth Bálkrishna, B. A.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

January 8th, 1867.

L.M.

First Class.

Goradya, A. M. ..... G.
Jayakar, A. S ..... G

B.A.

First Division.

Bhat, G. A. ..... P
Párekh, G. K. ..... E

Second Division.

Askhédkar, L. Y. ..... E.
Bennett, H. P. ..... E
Bhojváni, A. T. ..... E.
Dádáchánji, K. R. ..... E.
Gimi, D. E. .. .. E.
Godbolé, K. R. ..... P.
Kunté, A. M. ..... E.
Maráthé, K. B. ..... P.
Oka, R. G. ..... P.
Patel, D. S. ..... E.
Patel, R. M. ..... E.
Sáthé, N. V. ..... P.
Vakhárkar, B. B. ..... P.

LL.B.

Second Division.

Bédarkar, K. C. ..... L.
Kothárí, G. D. ..... L.

M.A.

Gazdar, J. J. ..... E.

X.

Recognized Institutions.

I. UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay,
II. Poona College,
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. } In Arts.
IV. Government Law School, Bombay, in Law.
V. Grant Medical College, Bombay, in Medicine.
VI. Poona Civil Engineering College, in Civil Engineering.

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a high school.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd

August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehangier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier added a second sum of one hundred thousand rupees to his former munificent donation.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bhao Dajee, Esq., G. G. M. C., Hon. M.R.A.S., and Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College:—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gáekwar Scholarship, established by his Highness the Gáekwar in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Soonderjee Jivajee Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Babajee Soonderjee, in memory of his father.

The Rajah of Dhar's Prize Fund, given by the Rajah of Dhar in 1853.

The Gunputrow Vitthul Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Gunputrow Vitthul of Indore.

There are five Dakshina Fellowships attached to the College, two of Rs. 120 each per mensem, and three of Rs. 62 each per mensem.

Scholarships.

The following scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College:—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics....	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences.	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class.....	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class.....	18 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

List of Principals.

1845, John Harkness, LL.D.,
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.,
1866, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1867-68.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B. A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

John Powell Hughlings, B. A., Professor of English Literature and History.

Francis James Candy, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Johann Georg Bühler, Ph. D., Professor of Oriental Languages.

I. B. Lyon, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry.

Dakshiná Fellows.

(1) Govind Rámchandra Bhágvat, M. A.	Seniors.
(2) Dinánáth Atmárám Dalvi, M. A.	
Jamshédjí Jivanji Gazdar, M. A.	Juniors.
(3) Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayáni, B. A.	
Dádábhái Sorábji Patel, B. A.	

Senior Scholars.

	Foundations.
Kershásji Rastamji Dádáchanji, B. A.	Elphinstone.
* (*a*). Bamanji Edalji Modi	,,
(*b*). Gajánan Krishna Bhátavadekar	,,
* Ghanashám Nílkanth Nádákarni	,,
* Káshináth Trimbak Tailang	,,
* Ambálál Sákharlál	,,
* Krishnaráo Antobá Chemburkar	,,
* Shripad Bábáji Thákur	,,
* Ráoji Vásudev Tullu	,,
* Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál	,,
* Sadáshiva Vishvanáth Dhurandhar	,,
* Pestanji Edalji Boyce	Clare.
* Nágardás Narottamdás Nánávati	,,
* Mánekiál Gordhandás Gundáriá	,,
* Jamshedji Kharsédji Dubásh	,,
* Ghelábhái Manekiál Laiválá	,,

Junior Scholars.

	Foundations.
Dorábji Edalji Gimi. B. A.	Clare.
Barjorji Edalji Modi	,,
Dádábhái Nasarvánji Nánávati	,,
Nasarvánji Hirjibhái Patel	,,
Anandráo Krishnaráo Kotháré	,,

---

(1) Bhagwandass Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholar, 1866-67

(2) Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, November 1865, Class III

(3) Passed the Examination for the M A. Degree.

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

(*a*) Sundarji Jiváji Prizeman.

(*b*) Rajah of Dhar's Prizeman.

	Foundations.
Fardunji Kávasji Mullá	Clare.
Behrámji Frámji Patel	,,
Shivadás Anandji	West.
Ichchhárám Nagindás Hansotiá	,,
Motinárayan Gawrinárayan	,,
Hormasji Jehángir Bhábhá	,,
Gopál Venkáji Kabé	,,
Mánkobá Jehángir Talayarkhán	,,
Ratonji Edalji Kángá	,,
Barjorji Rastamji Modi	,,
Hari Bhikáji Wágle	,,
Sitáram Náráyan Pandit	Clare.
Dinsháh Sorábji Modi	West.
Hormasji Mervánji Mehtá	,,
Sakhárám Náráyan Penthé	,,
Ganpat Sadáshiva Ráo	,,
Nasarvánji Jamshedji Ratnágar	,,
Tuljárém Harivallabh Motiá	,,
Jamshedji Fardunji Mádan	,,
Ardesir Mervánji Eráni	,,
Anandráo Sitárám Prabhákar	,,
Bhikdev Vásudev Athalé	,,
Sábájiráo Chintáman Chitnis	Gaekwar.
Barjorji Jamshedji Kolá	Clare.

Government Exhibitioners from Sind.

Gulám Alli Ibrahim.
Jhámat Náramal Adváni.
Chaturbhuja Lálchand Ojá.

Student Superintendent.

* (1) Sitárám Vishvanáth Patavardhan.

Free Students.

* Hormasji Mancharji Chichgar.
Ganpat Krishná Tivarekar.
Tápidás Dayárám.
Krishnaráo Narsopant Mávlankar.
Váman Mahádév Kolatkar.
Abdul Ghání Hákim.
Sivrám Rámchandra Patvardhan.
Khareédji Nasarvánji Sirvai.

---

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

(1) Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman.

Navanidhlál Govindlál.
Vináyak Pándurang Velkar.
Keshav Shridhar Rege.
Bál Niláji Pitalé.
Cávasji Mancharji Mistri.
Nichábhái Murárji Desái.
Gopál Moréshvar Sáthé.
Nánábhái Ratanji Chichgar.
Rámdás Gangádás Saharáiya.
Rastamji Ratanji Bharuchá.
Vasantráo Bápuji Vijayakar.
Hormasji Dorábji Sethná.
(1) Yashvant Vásudev Athalé.

Free Students.

Táráchand Shokirám Adváni.
Dáyábhái Motirám Jáhágirdár.
Harilál Narottamdás Dalál.
Atmárám Vithal Khárkar.
Gopál Govind Karandikar.
Yashvant Moreshvar Kelkar.
(1) Govind Shripat Sikharé.

Under-graduates not holding Scholarships or Free Studentships.

(*a*). Rastamji Mervánji Patel, B. A.
(*a*). Hormasji Pestanji Bennett, B. A.
Chandulál Mathurádás Davlatjádá.
Bhagvant Mangesh Wágle.
Nánábhái Sadúnand Kálé.
(2). Kalinaráya Lakshumishankar.
Ishvarráya Lakshumiráya Mujamundár.
Mancharji Frámji Patel.
Edalji Jamshedji Khori.
Phirozshá Ratanji Cama.
Vithal Bháu Lád.
Chintáman Sakhárám Karandikar.
Edalji Dorábji Talati.
Dáyábhái Harjivandás Nánávátl.

---

(1) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(*a*) Honorary Scholars.
* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(2) Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholar.

Maganbhái Kasturchand Vimáválá.
Kàvasji Edalji Modi.
Pestanji Edalji Modi.
Nasarvanji Jamshedji Modi.
Hormasji Kuvarji Sethná.
Jahángir Edalji Daáar.
Krishnaráo Mahádev Hulegolakar.
Sitárám Gopál Soman.
Purshotam Hápuji Saharáiyá.
Dáyábhái Jádurám Kankodiválá.
Késhavlál Narbhairám Resamválá.
Chhabilrám Dolatrám Dikshit.
Hormasji Pestanji Kápadiá.

II. POONA COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818, it was found that a certain portion of the revenues of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pension and presents to Brahmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Brahmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Brahmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped; the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes; and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851, it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four, viz. one Senior Fellowship and three Junior Fellowships, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Poona College.

The following endowments are connected with the Poona College:—

I. Government.

One Senior Fellowship, Rupees 120 per mensem.

Three Junior Fellowships, each of Rupees 62 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6 tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2 tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, tenable for one year.

All Scholars are further exempted from payment of the monthly College Fee of Rupees 5.

II. Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Marathi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

List of Principals.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 William Wordsworth, B.A

1866-67.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., ... (Ball. Coll. Oxon)..... — Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy and History.

Professors.

Robert George Oxenham, M.A. .. (Coll. Exon, Oxon).. — Professor of English Literature.

Kero Laxuman Chhatré, Esq., .. — Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Franz Kielhorn, Ph. D. (Breslau.) — Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

Dakshiná Fellows.

Shankar Pándurang Pandit, B. A. .....Senior Fellow.
Ganpatráo Amrutráo Mánkar, B. A. .....
Shivrám Bápuji Paránjapyé, B. A. ..... — Junior Fellows.
Gangádhar Anant Bhat, B.A. .....

Teachers attached.

Anant Krishna Shástri Budhárkar, *1st Assistant Sanskrit Teacher.*
Chintáman Mahádev Thatté, *2nd ditto ditto.*

Senior Scholars.

† Abáji Vishnu Káthvaté.
Achut Náráyan Ajgávkar.
Bálji Prabhákar Moduk.
† Chintáman Náráyan Bhat.
† Dvárkánáth Rághobá Tarkhadkar.
† Hari Gopál Pádhyé.
‡ Káshináth Pálkrishna Maráthé, B. A.
Narhar Purushottam Tilak.

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* Passed the M. A. Examination.

† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

‡ Bhungwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholar, 1867-68; Candy Sanskrit Scholar.

Junior Scholars.

Bamanji Phirozshá Contractor.
Chintáman Hari Soni.
Edward Elias Fernandes.
Ganesh Parashurám Joshi.
Gangádhar Hari Kálé.
Ganésh Raghunáth Sámbaré.
Govind Lakshuman Mahádik.
† Krishnaráo Gopál Deshmukh.
Krishnáji Siddheshvar Dev.
Nilkanth Náráyan Bhat.
† Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh.
Trimbak Gangádhar Khándekar.
† Vishnu Gopál Patvardhan.
Vishnu Krishná Chiplunkar.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani.
Visáji Raghunáth Joshi.

Free Students.

Bháskar Dhondev Dátár.
Ganpat Venkatesh Limaya.
Govind Gangádhar Sáné.
Háti Kondev Sahasrabuddhé.
† Jaising Yesji Angré.
Krishnáji Keshava Sáthé.
Krishnáji Raghunáth Kelkar.
Náráyan Vináyak Ganpulé.
Nilkanth Janárdan Kirtané.
Phirozsháh Dádábhái.
Rámchandra Ganésh Báklé.
Rághunáth Bálkrishna Talvalkar.
Shrikrishná Bápu Páthak.

Under-graduates not holding Scholarships or Free Studentships.

Arjun Rangavámi Mudliar.
Báláji Mahádev Golé.
Kupusvámi Vijayrángam Mudliar.
Dámodar Vidyadhar Gokhlé.
† Dinánáth Vishnu Mudgávkar.
Gangádhar Vásudev Nimankar.
Gopál Anánt Bhat.
Govind Rámchandra Gokhlé.

† Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Janárdan Báláji Modak.
Kalianrái Daulatrái Médh
Krishnáji Parashurám Gádgil.
Krishnáji Ballál Bhávé.
Mahádev Bálkrishna Chitalé.
Narhar Ganèsh Jálnápurkar.
Náráyan Govind Karandikar.
Náráyanráo Anant Mutàlik.
Navaroji Dorábji.
Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatré.
Pestonji Dorábji.
Rámchandra Krishna Joshi.
Ráoji Nánáji Muthé.
Rámchandra Náráyan Sádhalé.
Ratanlál Trimbacklál Divátiá.
Sitánáth Gopináth Ajinkya.
T. Vásudev Náráyanswámi Pillé.
Váman Raghunáth Joshi.
Vithal Mahádev Golé.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it received the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution:—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of Rs. 15 per mensem.
One Fleming Scholarship, of Rs. 10 per mensem.
Nesbit Memorial Theological Scholarship, of Rs. 12 per mensem.
Smyttan Memorial Scholarship, of Rs. 10 per mensem.
Lang Scholarship ..... „ 10 „
Miller (H.) do..... „ 10 „

Nesbit Memorial Literary Scholarship	Rs.	6	per mensem.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship	„	6	„
Four Fleming Nomination Scholarships, each	„	5	„
Purvis Scholarship	„	5	„
Molesworth Scholarship	„	5	„
Davidson ditto	„	4	„

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize.
The Rajah of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell Prize.

The following *Subscription Scholarships* are also provided:—

Three by the Trustees of the late W. Whyte, Esq	Rs.	150	per annum.
One Douglas Scholarship	Rs.	100	per annum.
One Gillespie Mitchell Scholarship.	Rs.	100	per annum.

1867-68.

Convener.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages and History, and Elementary Natural History.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. James Aitken, English Literature, and Elementary Chemistry.

The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., General History, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and Greek.

Edward Rehatsek, M.C.E., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Physical Science, and Latin.

Under-graduates.

* Anandráo Sakhárám Barvé	Fleming Scholar.
* Benjamin Aitken	Nesbit Scholar.
Jayasatyabodharáo Tirmalráo Inámdár.	
Sheikh Hayat	Fleming Scholar.
Bálúji Sitárám Kotháré	Lang Scholar.
Nánu Náráyan Kotháré	Purvis Scholar.
Krishnáji Náráyan Karmarkar	Davidson Scholar.
Ráoji Ganesh Bhándárkar.	
Ganesh Gangádhar Takalé.	
Rámchandra Vináyak Bhánap.	
Parashurám Náráyan Paránjapyé	Smyttan Scholar.
Dattátraya Sitárám Ratnapárakhi.	
Gangádhar Pándurang Patvardhan.	
Hari Mádhava Paranjapyé.	
Náráyan Bálkrishna Bramhé.	
Vináyák Vishvanáth Talpadé.	
Náráyandás Kalyandás Mehtá.	
Bálkrishna Rámchandra Joglikar.	
Chintáman Sakhárám Karandikar.	
Yashvant Hari Khisti.	
Bhikáji Balvant Gardé.	
Hari Sakhárám Páthak.	
Bhikáji Kávasji Kángá.	
Kanpat Sarvottam Mánkar.	
Gánobá Ranchoddás Kirtikar.	

IV. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(Recognized 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.

II. Personal and Property Law: including the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws of Family and Succession, and the Indian Succession Act of 1865.

III. Contracts, Torts, and the Penal Code.

IV. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure; and the Law of Evidence.

Professors.

Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D., (T.C.D.) Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law; and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

Thomas Child Hayllar, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

CLASSES.

I. Senior Law Students.

1. Janárdan Vináyak Bápat, M. A.
2. Dinánáth Atmárám Dalvi, M. A.
3. Jamshedji Jivanji Gazdar, M. A.
4. Nagindás Tulsidás Márphátia, B. A.
5. Thákurdás Atmárám Mehta, B. A.
6. Ardeshir Frámji Ghásválá, B. A.
7. Ratanshá Erakshá Kohiárji, B. A.
8. Kaikhusru Edalji Modi, B. A.

II. Junior Law Students.

1. Govind Rámchandra Bhágvat, M. A.
2. Yashvant Anandráo Udás, B. A.
3. Rahimtuláh Muhammad Sayáni, B. A.
4. Bamánji Edalji Modi.
5. Dhondu Shámráo Garud, B. A.
6. Mansuklál Mugutlal Munshi, B. A.

7. Shámráo Káshináth Jayakar.
8. Ghelábhái Mániklál Laiyállá.
9. Ganpátráo Nánábhái Ráné.
10. Shápurji Hormasji Páthák, M.A.
11. Rámchandra Lakshuman Gorakshkar
12. Ratanrám Jayánand Vakil.
13. Govind Krishná Ránadé.

III. Candidate Law Students.

1. Rastamji Mervánji Patel, B. A.
2. Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar Davé
3. Hormasji Mancharji Chichgar.
4. Jámshedji Karshedji Dubásh.
5. Janárdan Sakhárám Gádgil, B. A.
6. Dádábhái Sorábji Patel, B. A.
7. Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B. A.
8. Shripat Bábáji Thákur.
9. Ambálál Súkharlál Desái.
10. Káshináth Trimbak Tailang.
11. Ghanashám Nilkanth Nádkarni.
12. Jamshedji Ardeshir Dulál.
13. Ráoji Vásudev Tullu.
14. Gajánan Krishna Bhátavadekar.
15 Nágardás Narottamdás Nánávati.
16. Pestanji Edalji Boyce.
17. Mániklál Govardhandás Gunderiá.
18. Bhagvant Mangesh Wágle.
19. Nánábhái Sadánand Kále.
20. Kaliánrai Lakshmishankar Vohorá.
21. Krishnaráo Narsopant Mávalankar.
22. Tápidás Dayárám Mehta.
23. Nánábhái Harichandra Háté.
24. Chandulál Mathuradás Daulatjádá.
25. Ráoji Ganesh Kánitkar.
26. Rámchandra Hari Pure.
27. Framji Rastamji Contractor.
28. Bajábá Rámchandra Pradhán.
29. Manikji Bezanji Cooper.
30. Dattu Narsinh Joshi.
31. Nasarvánji Jehangir Khambátá.
32. Munmohan Lukshumanji Anjá.
33. Sundar Moroji Mokalkar.
34. Rámchandra Govind Angal.
35. Bandhu Janárdan Chavablal.

V. GRANT COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860).

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language, on every branch of Medical Science, by Professors, who are generally officers in the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Maráthi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 300 beds, and has attached a Hospital for Lying-in Women, also an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehangier Ophthalmic Hospital) containing 10 beds, for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the eye, and a Dispensary for out-patients.

The Students are arranged in three classes:—

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the Maráthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments :—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, and Jumkhundee Scholarship and Medal Funds ; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, and Hemabhoy Vukutchund Medical Fund ; the Burnes Medal.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 95,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practice Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-eight such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for Medical education.

List of Principals.

1845, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.

1867-68.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, F.R.C.S.E., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

Professors.

J. T. Mackenzie, M.B, Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

F. S. Stedman, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

W. Dymock, B.A., Professor of Materia Medica.

G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D., Lecturer on Botany. (*Europe.*)

I. B. Lyon, Professor of Chemistry.

A. V. Ward, Professor of Midwifery.

A. M. Rogers, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Acting Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of Museum.

Licentiates of Medicine and Graduates, Teachers to the Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrut Chobhá, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M., Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Shántárám Vithal Sanzgiré, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Senior Scholars.

	Foundation.
* João Francisco Gonsalves	Carnac & Exhibition.
* Abdul Rahim Hákim	Anderson.
* Mathias Francisco Pereira	Reid.
* Girdharlál Ratanlál	Free.

Junior Scholars.

Jeronimo Accacio Gama	Anderson.
Suruplál Bálakrám Shribastam	Carnac & Exhibition.
Balvant Gopál Bháté	Anderson.
Gaupat Mádhavaráo Dhairyaván...	Free.
Erakshih Mánikji Bánáji	Free.
Náná Dvárkánáth Talpadé.....	Government.
Anná Moreshvar Kunté, B. A.	Jamkhunde and Exhibition.

* Has passed the First Examination for L.M.

	Foundation.
Bábú Lakshuman Velenkar	Government.
Shántárám Vináyak Kuntak	Ditto.
Temulji Bhikáji Narimán	Ditto.
Mahádev Yeshvant Paránjapyé.....	Exhibition.
Domingos Braz Vallis.....	Government,
Yashvant Pándurang Godambe	Ditto.
Sorábsháh Hormasji Dántá	Ditto.

VI. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1865).

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The students are divided into two classes.

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Vernacular students who are educated through the Maráthi language up to the standard required for admission to the Lower Branch of the Public Works and Local Funds Departments.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for three years, are annually open for competition :—

Unconditional Scholarships.

1	of Rs.	10	per	mensem.
1	,,	8	,,	,,
1	,,	7	,,	,,
1	,,	5	,,	,,

* *Conditional Scholarships.*

3	of Rs.	10	per	mensem.
4	,,	8	,,	,,
5	,,	7	,,	,,
3	,,	6	,,	,,
1	,,	5	,,	,,

McDougall Scholarship.

1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona

* *N. B.* Students appointed to Conditional Scholarships are required to refund the amounts received by them within one year after their leaving the College.

Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering.

List of Principals.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., F.G.S.

1867-68.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., F.G.S., Officiating Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology.

Professors and Teachers.

Dáji Nilkant Nagarkar, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Báláji Bápuji Sáné, Assistant Professor of Mathemathics.

Venkatráo Rámchandra, Lecturer on Mathematical Physics.

Gopál Ráoji Tilak, Teacher of the Junior Class.

Vinávak Báji Gokhlé, Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Superintendent Mechanical School.

Graduates.

Gangádhar Anant Bhat, B.A.
Káshináth Rámchandra Godboié, B.A.
Rámchandra Govind Oka, B.A.

Under-graduates.

Frere Scholar.

Náro Govind Dátár.

Unconditional Scholars.

Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráné.
Khandubhái Gulábbhái.
Bálájí, Bhikáji Pingé.

Conditional Scholars.

Anant Náráyan Adárkar.
Abraham Samuel Nágavkar.
Náráyan Bábáji Joshí.
Vishnu Raghunáth Sáthé.

XI.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000	
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000	
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship	„	10,000	
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize	„	5,000	
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships ..	..	..	
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500	
				44,500

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs.	1,00,000	
II.	University Arms' and Common Seal	„	1,200	
III.	University Library Building Fund	„	2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	„	2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University..	„	1,200	
				5,02,400
			Total.. Rs.	5,46,900

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000).

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS, *from* 31*st August* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1866		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Aug. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last Account.....	2,391 15 0	1867		
Oct. 29	„ Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 1st October 1865 to 1st October 1866.....	140 0 0	Feb. 19.	By one Cheque Book of 25 cheques	1 9 0
Nov. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 1st July 1865 to 1st July 1866	80 0 0	„ „	„ Amount paid to Mr. Atmárám Sadáshiva Jayakar, L. M., the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow, being half of the interest up to 31st January 1867 due upon the Endowment together with the accu-	
„ „	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st Augut 1865 to 1st August 1866.....	580 0 0			

Dec. 28.	„ Interest on Deposit Account at 2 per cent., from 1st July to 31st					mulations of previous years	1,810	7 6
1867	December 1866	26	0 0					
Feb. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55), from 1st July 1866 to 1st January 1867.....	40	0 0				1,812	0 6
„ 23.	„ Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st August 1866 to 1st February 1867.....	290	0 0	Mar. 31.	Balance in the Bank of Bombay		1,735	14 6
	Total....Rupees	3,547	15 0		Total....Rupees		3,547	15 0

For the Board of Accounts,

W. LOUDON.

April 1st, 1867.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,

Acting University Registrar.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st August* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.			Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1866					1867				
Aug. 31	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last Account	388	0	0	Mar. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay...	688	0	0
Nov. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55), from 1st July 1865 to 1st July 1866....	200	0	0					
1867 Feb. 14.	„ Interest ditto ditto from 1st July 1866 to 1st January 1867	100	0	0					
	Total....Rupees	688	0	0		Total....Rupees	688	0	0

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1st, 1867.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000).

17 Bu

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st August* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.			Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1866					1866				
Aug. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay ..	216	7	0	Sept. 22.	By amount paid to Govind Rámchandra Bhágvat, M. A., being the first half yearly instalment of the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship for 1866-67.	200	0	0
Nov. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43), from 1st August 1865 to 1st August 1866.	200	0	0					
	„ Interest on Rupees 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55), from 1st July 1865 to 1st July 1866.	200	0	0	Mar. 22.	„ Ditto, being the second half yearly instalment of ditto	200	0	0
1867									
Feb. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent Promissory Note of 1854-55), from 1st July 1866 to 1st January 1867.	100	0	0			400	0	0
„ 23	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43), from 1st August 1866 to 1st Feb. 1867..	100	0	0	1867 Mar. 31.	Balance in the Bank of Bombay	416	7	0
	Total....Rupees	816	7	0		Total....Rupees	816	7	0

April 1*st*, 1867.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

IV.—THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE FUND.

(Rs. 5,000).

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS, *from* 31*st August* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1866			1867.		
Aug. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay	196 4 6	Jan. 23	By amount paid to Mr. Mánokji Nasarvánji Nánávati, as an award to him for his poem on Alexandria.	50 0 0
Nov. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1842-43), from 1st August 1865 to 1st August 1866	200 0 0	Mar. 29	„ to Mr. Fráinji Rastánji Vikáji, for 200 copies of his poem on ditto.....	40 4 0
1867					90 4 0
Feb. 23.	„ Interest on ditto from 1st August 1865 to 1st February 1867	100 0 0	Mar. 31	Balance in the Bank of Bombay	406 0 6
	Total....Rupees	496 4 6		Total....Rupees	496 4 6

April 1*st*, 1867.

For the Board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from 2nd January 1867 to 31st March 1867.*

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
			1867		Rs. a. p.
1867		Rs. a. p.	Feb. 21.	By one Cheque Book of 50 cheques	5 2 0
Jan. 2.	To Amount received from Vinayekrão Jugonnathji Sunkersett, Esq., being the value of two Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships awarded in December 1866.	1,620 0 0		„ Amount paid to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé, being the amount of his Scholarship from 17th December 1866 to 31st January 1867, at Rs. 25 per mensem	37 1 6
				„ Ditto to Mr. Govind Shripat Shikharé, for ditto, from ditto to ditto, at Rs. 20 per mensem	20 10 10
			Mar. 14.	„ Ditto to Mr. Yashvant Vásudev Athalé for the month of February	25 0 0
				„ Ditto to Mr. Govind Shripat Shikharé, for ditto	20 0 0
					114 14 4
			„ 31.	Balance in the Bank of Bombay	1,505 1 8
	Total....Rupees	1,620 0 0		Total....Rupees	1,620 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1st, 1867. W. LOUDON.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

VI.—THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500).

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st August* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1866			1867		
Aug. 31	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay	396 0 0	Mar. 31.	By Balance in the Bank of Bombay	486 0 0
Nov. 14.	„ Interest on Rs. 4,500 (in Government Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 1st April 1865 to 1st October 1866.....	90 0 0			
	Total Rupees....	486 0 0		Total Rupees....	486 0 0

For the board of Accounts,
W. LOUDON.

April 1*st*, 1867.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—UNIVERSITY HALL FUND.

(Rs. 1,00,000).

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st August* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1866 Aug. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	1,08,635 0 0	1866 Oct. 23.	By one Cheque Book of 25 cheques.	1 9 0
	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent., from 7th September to 31st December 1865	11 0 0		„ Amount paid for Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 50,000 at 106, and for interest due thereon as follows :—	
	„ Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from 4th April to 4th October 1866, on Rs. 1,03,000.	2,575 0 0		Amount of Government Promissory Notes..... Rs. 50,000 0 0 Premium for do. „ 3,000 0 0 Interest up to 23rd October 1866. „ 368 0 11	53,368 0 11
	Carried forward ..	1,11,221 0 0		Carried forward ..	53,369 0 11

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p			Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward..	1,11,221	0	0		Brought forward..	53,369	9	11
	To Interest at 4 per cent. for ditto from ditto to ditto on Rs. 5,635.	112	9	2	Oct. 24.	To Amount paid to the Oriental Bank Corporation for a Bill of Exchange for £454 10*s.* at 1*s.* 11$\frac{1}{8}$*d.* in favour of Mr. Gilbert Scott, London, for a design for the University Hall	4,617	2	4
	,, Amount from General Fee Fund.....	201	3	2	,, ,,	,, Amount paid for an Estimate of ditto by Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co	150	0	0
					,, ,,	,, Ditto for a tracing of Ground Plan of ditto, &c	16	0	0
					,, 25	,, Ditto for Government 5 per cent Promissory Notes for Rs. 50,000 at 106, and for interest due thereon as follows :— Amount of Government Promissory Notes for Rupees.... 50,000 0 0			

„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent.		8	0	0			
					1867		
					Mar. 31.	Balance in the Bank	8 1 0
Total....Rupees	1,11,542	12	4			Total....Rupees	1,11,542 12 4

Premium for ditto .....Rs.	3,000	0	0	
„ Interest up 25th October 1866 ..... „	381	15	1	
				53,381 15 1
				1,11,534 11 4

For the board of Accounts.

April 1*st*, 1867. W. LOUDON.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

II.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

(Rs. 2,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st October* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.			Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1866					1866				
Aug. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	2,21,373	6	6	Oct. 23.	By one Cheque Book of 25 cheques.	1	9	0
					,, 25.	,, Amount paid to the Oriental Bank Corporation for a Bill of Exchange for £272 15*s.* at 1*s.* 11½*d.* in favor of Mr. Gilbert Scott, London, for a design for the University Library Building....	2,770	12	8
,,	,, Interest on running account at 2 per cent., from 6th October to 31st December 1866..	50	0	0					
,,	,, Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, from 6th April to 6th October 1866 on Rs. 2,08,000.....	5,200	0	0	,, ,,	,, Amount paid to Messrs. Scott, McClelland, & Co.	75	0	0
					,, ,,	,, Amount paid for Government 5 per. cent Promissory Notes for Rupees 2,00,000 at 106, and for interest due thereon as follows :—			
,,	,, Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from ditto to ditto on Rs. 13,373-6-6	267	5	5		Amount of Government Promissory Notes Rupees.... Rs.2,00,000 0 0			
Nov. 30.	,, from General Fee Fund.	416	14	2					

Dec. 28.	„ Interest on running account at 2 per cent.	29 0 0					
					Premium for ditto.....Rs. 12,000 0 0		
					Interest up to 25th October 1866.....Rs. 1,527 12 5		
						2,13,527	12 5
			„ „	„ Deposit fee on ditto		20	0 0
			Nov. 30	„ Amount paid for Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note for Rupees 10,000 at 105⅝, and for interest due thereon as follows :—			
				Amount of Government Promissory Note, Rupees 10,000 0 0			
				Premium for ditto ..... Rs. 537 8 0			
				Interest up to 30th November 1866 .....Rs. 375 0 0			
						10,912	8 0
			Dec. 28	„ Deposit fee for ditto		1	0 0
			1867			2,27,308	10 1
			Mar. 31.	„ Balance in the Bank of Bombay.		28	0 0
	Total Rupees....	2,27,336 10 1			Total Rupees....	2,27,336	10 1

For the Board of Accounts.

April 1st, 1867. W. LOUDON.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

III.—THE RAJABAI TOWER (WITH CLOCK AND PEAL OF BELLS)

(Rs 2,00,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st August* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1866		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Aug. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account.....	2,829 2 4	1866 Oct. 26	By amount paid to the Oriental Bank Corporation for a Bill of Exchange £272 15s. at 1s. 11⅜d. in favor of Mr. Gilbert Scott, London, for a design for the Rajabai Tower	2,729 12 8
Nov. 14.	„ Interest on Rupees 5,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1859-60), from 31st May 1862 to 31st May 1863 ..Rs. 275 0 0 Deduct Income Tax at 4 per cent .. „ 11 0 0	264 0 0	1867 Mar. 28.	„ ditto paid for an Estimate of ditto to Messrs. Scott, McClelland, & Co.	75 0 0
„ „	„ Interest on ditto ditto, from 31st May 1863 to 31st May 1865 .....Rs. 550 0 0 Deduct Income Tax at 3 per cent .. „ 16 8	0 533 8	1867 Feb. 2.	„ Fee for renewing 20 Government Promissory Notes.....	20 0 0

„ Interest on ditto ditto, from 31st May 1865 to 31st May 1866.....			275	0	0	Mar. 31.		
„ Interest on Rs 9,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1859-60), from 30th November 1863 to 31st May 1865 ..Rs.	742	8	0					
Deduct Income Tax „	22	3	0					
			720	5	0			
„ Interest on ditto ditto from 31st May 1865 to 31st May 1866			495	0	0			
„ Interest on Rupees 5,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1859-60), from 31st May 1864 to 31st May 1865..Rs.	275	0	0					
Deduct Income Tax	8	4	0					
			266	12	0			
„ Interest on ditto ditto from 31st May 1865 to 31st May 1866.....			275	0	0			
Carried forward Rs..			5,658	11	4		Carried forward Rs..	22,731 4 8

„ Paid for Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 18,000 at 108½, and for interest due thereon as follows :—								
Amount of Government Promissory Notes Rs.	18,000	0	0					
Premium for ditto ..Rs.	1,530	0	0					
Interest up to 3rd April 1867.. Rs.	335	8	0					
							19,865	8 0

Date.	Receipts.			Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.			Amount.		
	Brought forward Rs..			5,058	11	4		Brought forward .. Rs			22,731	4	8
1866 Nov. 14.	To Interest on Rs. 31,000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1859-60), from 30th November 1864 to 31st March 1865 .....Rs.	852	8 0										
	Deduct Income Tax. „	25	8 0										
				827	0	0							
	„ Interest on ditto ditto from 31st May 1865 to 31st May 1866.....			1,765	0	0							
	„ Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Note of 1856-57), from 28th February 1864 to 28th February 1865 ....Rs.	500	0 0										
	Deduct Income Tax „	15	0 0										
				485	0	0							
	„ Interest on ditto ditto, from 28th February 1865 to 31st August 1866.			750	0	0							
	„ Interest Rs. 76,000 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of												

1856-57), from 31st August 1864 to 28th February 1865 ..... Rs. 1,900 0 0			
Deduct Income Tax .. 57 0 0			
	1,843	0	0
„ Interest on ditto ditto, from 28th February 1865 to 31st August 1866.	5,700	0	0
„ Interest on Rs. 57,500 (in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1856-57), from 28th February 1865 to 31st August 1866	4,312	8	0
„ Interest on Rs. 5),000 (in Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes), from 31st May 1866 to 30th November 1866	1,375	0	0
	22,65	3	4
From General Fee Fund	75	1	4
Total....Rupees	22,731	4	8

Total....Rupees 22,731 4 8

For the Board of Accounts.

April 1st, 1867. W. LOUDON.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

IV.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200).

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st August* 1866 *to* 31*st March* 1867.

DR. CR.

Date.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Date.	DISBURSMENTS.	Amount.
1866		Rs. a. p.	1867		Rs. a. p.
Aug. 31.	To Balance in the Bank of Bombay as per last account	616 7 0	Jan. 12.	By Amount paid to Mr. M. J. Higgins by the Balance due to him for preparing the Mace	600 0 0
					600 0 0
			Mar. 31.	Balance in the Bank of Bombay..	16 7 0
	Total....Rupees	616 17 0		Total....Rupees	616 7 0

For the Board of Accounts.
W. LOUDON.

April 1st, 1867.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.,
Acting University Registrar.

XII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1866-67.

THE SIXTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay, for conferring Degrees, was held on Tuesday, the 8th January 1867, at five o'clock, in the Town Hall. The members of the Senate present on this occasion were:—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.

The Vice Chancellor

Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., LL.D.

Deans.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.;
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.;
William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.

Syndics.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A.; F. J. Candy, M. A.
W. H. Newnham, B.A.; H. Coke, M.A.

Board of Accounts.

A. R. Scoble, Barrister-at-Law;
The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy;
The Honourable A. J. Hunter.

Registrar

George C. M. Birdwood, M.D.

Bishops.

The Right Reverend Walter Steins, D.D.,
Bishop of Nilopolis.

Members of Council.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis;
The Honourable C. J. Erskine.

Judges of the High Court

The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.;
The Honourable M. R. Westropp, B.A.;
The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker;
The Honourable James Gibbs;
The Honourable Sir C. Sargent, Knight.

Members of the Legislative Council

The Honourable L. H. Bayley;
The Honourable G. Foggo;
The Honourable Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel;
The Honourable Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.

Educational Officers.

R. S. Sinclair, LL.D;
Captain T. Waddington;
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.

Fellows

Bhao Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon.M.R.A.S., M. Stovell, M.D., F.R.C.P.;
The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A., Narayan Dinanathjee, Esq.;
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., The Rev. W. Maule, S.C.L;
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, J. B. Pelle, B.A.;
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., The Reverend James Aitken;
The Rev. Dhunjibhai Naoroji, Colonel J.B. Dunsterville;
N. Fernandes, Esq., T. C. Hayllar, Barrister-at-Law;
T.B. Johnstone, M.D., Colonel M.R. Kennedy, R.E.;
G.M. Macpherson, M.A., Captain J. Nasmyth, R.E.;
Khan Bahadoor Pudumji Pestonji, Venayekrao Vasudevji, Esq.;

V. Jugonnathji Sunkersett, Esq., W. Wedderburn, C. S.;
Captain H. St.Clair Wilkins, R.E., Dhunjibhoy F. Nasserwanji, Esq.;
Karsandas Madhowdas, Esq., Rao Saheb Mahiputram Roopram;
F. S. Stedman, Esq., E.I. Howard, M.A.;
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S., J. Cruickshank, M.D.;
W. Dymock, B.A., R. A. Dallas, LL.D.;
Dossabhoy Framji, Esq., Dustoor Hoshungji Jamasji;
Colonel W. Kendall, R.E., T. B. Kirkham, Esq.;
The Rev. C. Kirk, M.A., Cursetji Rustomji Cama, Esq.;
R. H. Pinhey, C.S, Dustoor Peshuton Byramji;
Vasudev Pandurang, Esq., The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, S.C.L.;
The Rev. C. Gilder, W. R. Cassels, Esq.;
A. T. Crawford, Esq., T. B. Curtis, Esq.;
A. Faulkner, Esq., Rowland Hamilton, Esq.;
I. B. Lyon, Esq., C. W. Russell, B.A.;
James Taylor, Esq., Bál Mangesh Wágle, M.A., LL.B.;
A. V. Ward, Esq., The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.;
Narayan Vasudevji, Esq.

The members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, William Guyer Hunter, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, rising, supplicated the first Grace of the Senate as follows:—

"MR. CHANCELLOR,—On behalf of Amidás Manji Gorudya, of Grant Medical College, I submit the certificate required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a grace for his admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine."

Whereupon the Chancellor put the question—"Doth it please you that this grace be passed?" And the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said "This grace is passed."

The same words,—*mutatis mutandis*,—were used successively on behalf of each of the other candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts, the Dean in the Faculty of Arts, the Rev. John Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, supplicating for the candidates in Arts; and

the Dean in the Faculty of Law, Richard Tuohill Reid, Doctor of Laws, supplicating for the candidates in Law.

When all the graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented each Candidate separately in the following words:—

"MR. CHANCELLOR,—I present to you (stating candidate's name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of (stating the particular degree), to which I pray he may be admitted."

And the Chancellor answered in the following form of words: "By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the Candidate's name and College), to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree); and I charge you that ever in your life you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the Graduate with the Certificate of his Degree.

When all the Degrees had been similarly conferred, the Registrar made declaration of them as follows:—

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred:—

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FIRST CLASS.

1. Gorudya, Amidás Manji. . . . *Grant Medical College.*
2. Javakar, Atmárám Sadáshiva...*Grant Medical College.*

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Division.

1. Bhat, Gangádhar Anant ..... *Poona College.*
2. Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás.... *Elphinstone College.*

Second Division.

1. Askhédkar, Lakshuman Yádava. *Elphinstone College.*
2. Bennett, Hormasji Pestonji..... *Elphinstone College.*

3. Bhojvání, Alumal Trikamdás .. *Elphinstone College.*
4. Dádáchánji, Kershásji Rastamji. .*Elphinstone College.*
5. Gimi, Dorábji Edalji ..... *Elphinstone College.*
6. Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra.*Poona College.*
7. Kuntć, Anná Moréshvar ..... *Elphinstone College.*
8 Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishna ..*Poona College.*
9. Oka, Rámchandra Govind..... *Poona College.*
10 Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji..... *Elphinstone College.*
11. Patel, Rastamji Mervánji ..... *Elphinstone College.*
12. Sáthé, Náráyan Vináyak .. ... *Poona College.*
13. Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji .... *Poona College.*

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

1. Bédarkar, Khandéráo Chimanráo. *Govt. Law School.*
2. Kotharé, Girdharlál Dayáldás .. *Govt. Law School.*

MASTER OF ARTS.

1. Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji..... *Elphinstone College.*

The Registrar then read the following Report:—

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate, a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, which was held on the 6th April 1866:—

A.—Examinations.

I. Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, which was held in November last, 440 candidates were examined, of whom 93 passed the Examination. Of these 69 were Hindus, 18 Parsees, 4 Sindhis, and 2 Portuguese.

The following information as to their place of education is collected from the candidates' own letters of application for permission to attend the Examination:—

19 from Elphinstone High School.
16 „ Poona High School.
9 „ Ratnagherry High School.
7 „ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
6 „ Surat High School.
6 „ Bombay Proprietary School.
5 „ Ahmedabad High School.
3 „ Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
3 „ Dhoolia High School.
3 „ Hydrabad High School.
2 „ Poona Engineering College.
2 „ Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
2 „ Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution.
1 „ Ahmednuggur Government English School.
1 „ Baba Gokhlay's English School.
1 „ General Assembly's Institution.
1 „ Kurrachee High School.
1 „ Neriad Government English School.
1 „ Nassick Government English School.
1 „ Poona College.
1 „ Poona Normal College.
2 „ Private Tuition.

93 in all.

II. First Examination in Arts.—There were 59 candidates who had applied for permission to appear at the Examination, of whom 21 passed the Examination. Of these 14 were from Elphinstone College, 4 from Poona College, and 3 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 15 being Hindus, 4 Parsees, 1 a European, and 1 a Portuguese.

III. Examination for the Degree of B. A.—There were 36 candidates, of whom 15 passed the Examination, 2 being placed in the first division and the remaining 13 in the second division. Of these 9 were from Elphinstone College and 6 from Poona College; 9 being Hindus, 5 Parsees, and 1 a Sindhi.

IV. Examination for the Degree of M. A. in English and Latin.—There were 3 candidates from Elphinstone College, of whom 2 passed the Examination; one being a Parsee and the other a Khoja Muhammedan.

V. Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates from Elphinstone College, 1 being a Hindu and the other a Parsee. They both failed to pass the examination.

VI. Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—There was one candidate who passed the Examination. He was a Parsee from Elphinstone College.

VII. Examination for the Degree of LL. B.—There were two candidates from Government Law School. They were both Hindus. They both passed the Examination, and were placed in the second division.

VIII. Examination for the Degree of L. M.—There were four candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 2 passed the examination, and were placed in the first class. They were both Hindus.

IX. First Examination in Civil Engineering.—At this examination, which was held for the first time by the University, 3 candidates, who were ex-students of the Poona Civil Engineering College, were examined; of these two passed the examination, one being placed in the first division and the other in the second division. They were both Hindus.

B.—University Meetings.

During the past nine months the aggregate number of meetings of the University have been 42; of which 3 have been meetings of the Senate, 10 meetings of the Syndicate, 4 of the Faculty of Arts, 3 of the Faculty of

Law, 5 of the Faculty of Medicine, 5 of the Faculty of Civil Engineering; the remaining being meetings of the several Boards of Examiners and of the Board of Accounts.

C.—Alterations in and Additions to Regulations.

Since the last Convocation, the approval of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to certain alterations in, and additions to, the Bye-Laws and Regulations mentioned in the last report was received, and the regulations thus altered have been since acted on.

During the period under report, regulations for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship were submitted to the Senate, and were recently approved of by them, and will be submitted for the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

A new set of regulations for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering were also approved of by the Senate, and will be submitted for the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council; as also alterations which have been made by the Senate in regulations 9 and 20 of Medicine, removing General Physiology and Anatomy from the Second to the First Examination for the Degree of L. M.

D.—University Prizes.

The Syndicate have to congratulate the University on the excellent working of the *Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships*.—Twenty one candidates presented themselves for examination; one Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem was awarded to Yeshvant Vásudev, Athalé, of Ratnagherry High School, and one of Rs. 20 per mensem to Govind Shripat Shikharé, of Dhoolia

High School. Both of these Scholarships are tenable for three years.

The competition for other University Prizes has not been so satisfactory. For the *Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal* only one essay was sent in, and this not having come up to the proper standard, the medal was not awarded.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize also remained unawarded. The Syndicate, however, thought it expedient for the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment to award Rs. 50 to Mr. Mánakji Nassarvánji Nánávati, for the comparative excellence of his poem, though they did not consider it worthy of the Prize.

E.—Endowments and Benefactions.

In letter No. 988, dated 8th October 1866, Government offered to the University an additional site in continuation northwards of the existing site and the north-east corner fronting the entrance to Church Street. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd December 1866, it was unanimously resolved "that the additional site offered by Government be respectfully accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The following books were presented to the University Library during the period under review:—

By Director of Public Instruction.—Trilingual Dictionary, by Mathura Prasad Misr.

Catalogue of the Oriental Books for sale in the Library of the College of Fort George.

Reports of the late Board of Education and Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, from 1840 to 1865-66.

Reports on Public Instruction, in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and the North Western Provinces.

Reports of the Geological Survey of India for the years 1860-61, 61-62, and 62-63.

Reports of the Second Series, Part V. to Third Series Part VI. of the Palæontologica Indica.

Travels in England by Kursondass Muljee.

Cowasjee Patell's Chronology of Eras of different Nations.

By the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—A complete set of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journals from July 1841 to 1865.

F.—Retirement of the late Registrar.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees Dr. R. S. Sinclair, who had served the University as Registrar from its commencement, retired from his office. On this event the following Resolution was passed by the Senate at their Annual Meeting:—

"The Senate, in noticing the retirement of R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D., from the Registrarship of the University, resolve to place on their minutes the expression of their deep sense of obligation to that gentleman for the important and valuable services rendered by him to the University, especially in organizing the Registrar's office, and assisting in putting into form the enactments of the University."

The late Mr. Haines.

At the same meeting of the Senate the following Resolution of the Senate was also passed:—

"The University of Bombay, in token of its regret for the untimely decease of Dr. Haines, and to show its appreciation of his many valuable services as Fellow, Acting Registrar, Syndic, and Examiner, resolves to vote the sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the proposed testimonial in honour of Dr. Haines' memory, and to request the per-

mission of Government for the payment of this sum from the General Fee Fund."

In adverting to this Resolution with which they close their history of the Academical year, the Syndicate feel that in the much lamented Surgeon Robert Haines *they* have lost a most valuable colleague and the *University* one of its brightest ornaments.

The Vice-Chancellor then read the address to the Chancellor to the following effect:—

HONOURABLE SIR,—Before this Convocation, the last at which your Excellency will preside, is dissolved, we, the Fellows of the University of Bombay, crave permission to approach your Excellency with an expression of our heartfelt gratitude for the many benefits, which as our Chancellor and as Head of the Government of Bombay, you have conferred upon this University; and of our great regret that your connection with us in these capacities is now so soon to terminate.

Nearly five years ago it was your Excellency's first public act on arriving here as Governor of Bombay, to preside in this place and to award the first Degrees which were given by this University.

Not only at our first, but at all subsequent, Convocations, your Excellency has done us the honour of presiding. Every Student who has hitherto been deemed by this University worthy of a Degree, whether in Arts, in Law, or in Medicine, has received that Degree, accompanied by appropriate and impressive words, from the hands of the Governor of the Presidency. And annually in your place as Chancellor, your Excellency has never failed to address us on topics connected with our progress and policy. Your Excellency's speeches, delivered on these occasions, are preserved in our Calendars, and we trust that they may ever be referred to by our successors, as containing some of the most

important principles by which their course may be guided.

The part thus taken by your Excellency in our proceedings has given this University a peculiar prestige as neither of the Universities of Calcutta or of Madras has been similarly distinguished by its Chancellor.

While acknowledging the benefits of the lively interest which your Excellency, as our Academical Head, has thus shown in our welfare, we beg also to thank you, for the equally valuable forbearance which, as Head of the Political Government, you have exhibited towards us.

A University like ours occupies necessarily a delicate position. Its members are all appointed by the Government; it derives all its current resources from the Imperial Treasury; and its acts are all subject to veto from the local administration. Under such circumstances,—especially in India where it is often felt that all else except the Government is uncertain and fluctuating—there cannot but be a tendency for a University to lose caste, as it were, and to come to be regarded as a mere office or department of the State.

What is to be apprehended from this tendency is not only a loss of dignity to the University itself, but also a loss of the highest kind of efficiency in its working.

For; the mission of a University, in a country like this, is nothing else than to create an intellectual and vital soul among the people; and there can be no question whether this mission is likely best to be fulfilled by persons feeling themselves nominated merely to carry out the views of a Government, or by the free and enthusiastic action of men feeling responsible to themselves for the good or bad success of the University.

It is under jealous and centralizing administrations, that a University like ours tends to lose its liberty.

But your Excellency's administration has ever been characterized by the most large and liberal sentiments. And these sentiments you have especially manifested towards us. You have increased our academical body by the admission to it of persons from almost all sections of the community. You have accorded personal sympathy and public sanction to our acts. You have encouraged us to settle in our own assemblies all questions falling within our province.

For this faith and trust in us, we beg, Sir, especially to thank you. Knowing the interest you have felt in our welfare and success, we can well imagine the possibility of doubts arising in your Excellency's mind as to that policy of strict and severe examinations which we have always adhered to, and by which we have kept down the number of our Matriculations and Degrees to a small fraction of those exhibited by the sister Universities of Calcutta and Madras. But if such doubts have arisen, your Excellency has never given expression to them. On the contrary, you have again and again approved our course, and have seemed fully to share our belief, that our work if slowly advancing, has a solid foundation; and that it is of more importance to create a high standard of scholarship in this country, than to multiply, ever so much, the number of persons possessing nominal distinctions at the hands of a University.

While leaving our Examination standards, as an academical matter, to be settled academically, your Excellency has never failed in your political capacity to give high recognition to the value of all the Degrees and honours conferred by the University. By bestowing many personal distinctions on our graduates, by opening to them generally appointments in the Revenue Service, and by assigning to them rank with the Sirdars of the Presidency, your Excellency's Government has held out

the most efficacious encouragement to perseverance in academical studies.

The period of your Excellency's administration is nearly co-eval with that of the public existence of this University. During that period the number of our graduates has arisen from 8 to 70, that of our undergraduates from 106 to about 500. The number of our Fellows has been increased from 36 to 175. During the same period, by the munificence of eminent citizens, three noble college buildings for affiliated Institutions have been commenced and are now nearly finished; two splendid donations have been received for the erection of a University Hall and Library, which we hope shortly to see rising on the Esplanade; six endowments in the form of Scholarships and Prizes have been entrusted to us; and handsome gifts in the shape of a University Seal and Mace have been received. With the history of all these things the memory of your Excellency's administration will remain associated. And, as the noble-minded Lord Elphinstone was regarded as the founder of this University, so we shall take the liberty to regard your Excellency as our Second Founder. Lord Elphinstone's Arms were incorporated with those which we bear, and we will now ask your Excellency to permit your bust, (to be provided at the expense of the existing Fellows and Graduates) to be placed in our future University Hall, surmounted by a shield bearing your Excellency's Arms, in perpetual token of our grateful appreciation of your rule.

In conclusion, we respectfully bid your Excellency farewell, and wish you a long and happy life, in that high sphere to which you are now going, and where we feel sure you will continue to watch over the welfare of the University of Bombay, as being the part not least interesting to you of this Empire of India.

The Chancellor then replied as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—I feel it very difficult to find words to express the deep and heartfelt gratification with which I have listened to the address which you have just read, following upon the Registrar's Report of the steady and most satisfactory progress which has been observable in the proceedings of this University during the past as in every preceding year since its foundation. I cannot but feel that you have estimated the share I have personally had in promoting the success of the University more favourably than I deserve, but I prize that estimate because I feel assured that the favourable view you have taken of what I have done while Governor of this Presidency is founded not on mere personal partiality, but on sympathy with the great objects we all of us have had in view. I have endeavoured ever since I came to this Government to promote, as far as lay in my power, the efficiency and independence of this University, because I believe that it contains the germ of some of the most valuable gifts which England could bestow upon India. You have spoken of the "forbearance" which, as head of the "Political Government," I have exhibited towards the University, and you do me no more than justice in inferring that what you term "forbearance" has not been the result of lukewarmness or indifference but of a clear conviction that the Political Government of this country could hardly commit a greater mistake than by attempting to convert the University into a "mere office or department of the State." I have ever felt most strongly the importance of those truths which you have so well expressed in your address that any loss of dignity or independence in the University involves also a loss of the highest kind of efficiency. During all the years that I have passed in

this country I have felt a continually deepening conviction that, whatever absolute power may do to impress any particular image on the material with which it works, it cannot create any principle of life in institutions or communities, and that the vital force which lives, and grows, and has the germ of further life and further growth, can only result from true natural organization, and is infinitely more potent and valuable than any dead image which external power can impress. It has been the object of this Government to draw to the Senate of this University all the independent thought and educated ability which is within our reach, and we firmly believe that no man worthy to be a Fellow of this University would consent to serve as a mere nominee of Government, bound in any way to prefer the behests of that Government to the dictates of his own conscience or independent convictions. It is a noteworthy circumstance that this University stands almost alone among the great institutions of this country, as managed by the unbought exertions of those who direct its action; and we of the Government attach a double value to whatever it does, because the progress it achieves affords an excellent practical refutation of the doctrine that no good or useful service to the State can be expected unless directly paid for in money or money's worth. We have a strong conviction that here, as in every part of the world, men will serve their fellowmen truly and laboriously for honour, for love, and for conscience sake, and we thank you for teaching this among other truths that great service may be done the State though it be not paid for in money. Under these circumstances, Sir, I and my colleagues in this Government have felt that, if forbearance on the part of Government is sometimes needful, still oftener is forbearance called for on the part of the Senate when the habits and language of the Government may seem to imply a desire to dictate which

in reality does not exist. Generous trust and forbearance on both sides are needed to insure life and growth in the joint work. You have alluded to the jealousy which centralizing and absolute Governments naturally feel as regards any independent institutions, the main object of which is the cultivation of free thought. I would say a very few words on the reasons why we believe that the Government of British India need entertain no such fear. In almost every other parallel case that we know of it has been more or less the object of the governing nation to treat a dependency like British India as a conquered possession, to be administered for the benefit direct or indirect of the governing power, and, in proportion as this spirit animates the action of the Government so will it have good reason to dread the independent growth of institutions like this. But England has, as I need not remind you, no such purpose, and need have no such fear. From the day when the sudden brilliancy of the achievements of her sons in this distant country first startled the Parliament and people of England, from the days of Clive and Warren Hastings to this hour, there has ever been a continual protest on the part of those who mould the thought and direct the action of the British nation, against the doctrine that India is to be administered in any other spirit than as a trust from God for the good government of many millions of his creatures; and, however fitfully and imperfectly this purpose may have been carried out, it has in every generation grown in strength, and was never more powerful than at the present moment. However firmly England may resolve that no force shall wrest from her the Empire of India, the root of that resolve has always been a deep conviction that to surrender that Empire would be to betray a high trust. England desires to administer India as she would administer her

own colonies with a single eye to the benefit of the dependency and with a strong assurance that whatever is truly good for the dependency must benefit the Empire at large. To a rule of this kind such a University as you would form can be nothing but a most valuable auxiliary, training minds to understand and appreciate as well as to promote the great purpose of the ruling power. And even in the short life of this University and the schools which furnish its Graduates, I think we find practical proof that this view is the sound one. As I once before remarked from this chair, I remember the opening of the first English High School in this Presidency, and now, wherever I go I find the best exponents of the policy of the English Government, and the most able coadjutors in adjusting that policy to the peculiarities of the nations of India, among the ranks of those educated natives, for increasing whose numbers and for raising whose standard of attainments this University is designed. It is not only here in Bombay but from every part of the Presidency I receive testimony to this fact. From Sind and from Canara, from Kattyawar and Guzerat, and from the furthest parts of the Deccan, I have the concurrent evidence that, wherever progress, whether intellectual or material, is observable, there the natives who have received a good English education are among the most active in the good cause. And it is to be remarked that this is not observable of Government servants only. It is a healthy result of extended education that it has contributed to cause a diminution of that craving for Government employ which in former days was almost universal. No close observer can fail to have been struck by the increasing popularity of independent employment of every kind. But I do not find that this has been accompanied by any increase of what we in England would call Radicalism. On the contrary, I find among the

educated natives, who are independent of Government service, the strongest appreciation of the benefits of British rule. It is not among the best educated natives that we generally find the warm admirers of native misrule or those who sigh for the restoration of effete dynasties. This is remarkably evident in the native press, which from being generally in the hands of educated natives, writing anonymously, would naturally betray, if it existed, any prevalent spirit of disloyalty to the British Government. But I bear willing testimony to the fact that, whatever may be its defects in other respects, the usual spirit of the native press in this Presidency is one of spontaneous respect for and sympathy with the British Government. Individual rulers may be criticized severely, perhaps unjustly, but as regards the Government at large the prevailing tone of the native press is at least as respectful as in England, and its criticism is often expressed with remarkable ability. I would before concluding once more state very emphatically my convictions of the soundness of that policy which has led the University to insist on strict and severe examinations, which by limiting the number of admissions to the University, and by raising the tests required for its honours, has made its growth appear less rapid than it otherwise might have been. I am convinced that what has thus been lost in rapidity of growth has been gained in soundness and permanence of result, and it is this rigour of selection which has justified the Government in recognizing the University Degrees as a mark of social rank and official qualifications. It has every year been a pleasing duty of the University to acknowledge the munificence of its benefactors. These benefactors have been hitherto almost exclusively citizens of Bombay; but I am glad to observe in your report the record of a scholarship founded by the Jam of Nowanug-

gur, a Kattywar Chief. This is I trust the precursor of other foundations of local scholarships which will perform for this University the same service as has been rendered in earlier days to our English Universities by their local foundations. In now taking leave of the University of Bombay, it is a satisfaction to me to know that I leave behind me colleagues who I believe concur with me in the views I have endeavoured very inadequately to express regarding the work of this University, and the soundness of the foundation which has been laid by yourself and by your accomplished predecessors in your great office as Director General of Public Instruction in this Presidency. I feel assured that you will have every support in your good work from my successor, who will come among you with a name not undistinguished in one of our great store-houses of active thought and learning to which the freedom and the power of England owe so much. It is a great gratification to me to know that you propose to perpetuate the memory of my tenure of office as your Chancellor. Few things will give me greater pleasure in other lands than to know that I have contributed to carry out any great work begun by one who was loved and lamented like Lord Elphinstone, a work which was foreseen and hoped for by his great namesake and predecessor, and for your purpose in connecting my name with theirs I heartily thank you. But whatever we may attribute to individual agency or may hope for from individual exertion, there is ever present to our minds in this and in every other great work in this country a prevailing sense of an over-ruling power in comparison with whose agency the mightiest works of man are dwarfed to insignificance. Philosophers tell us of the evidence which is afforded by the shores of some of the fairest regions of the earth that some great subterranean force is already at work gradually upheaving or submerging the whole continent.

It has always seemed to me that this afforded no unfitting image of our work in this country. We may terrace and adorn the hill sides, we may trim the vine slopes and plant the olive and orange; but there is a power which, though unseen and often unobserved by us, is ever working with a silent energy of which we can have no conception to raise or depress whole nations. That that great power may bless and prosper the great work that you have in hand and make it fruitful in good results, of which we can have now no clear conception, is my fervent hope, and in that hope I now bid you, Sir, and this Convocation, farewell.

The Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause, again rose and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

Examination Papers,
1866-67.

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the table of each Candidate at the beginning of each examination.*]

1. No Candidate is to bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall.

2. No Candidate is to speak, *on any account*, to another Candidate during the Examination.

3. Write the *number* of your table, and *your name*, beginning with *surname*, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such cases mark the pieces of paper in succession, *a*, *b*, *c*, *&c.*

5. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

6. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

7. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the questions, and pin them together.

8. Fold the papers and endorse them as follow:—

1*st*. The number of your table.

2*nd*. Your name, beginning with surname.

9. No Candidate is to leave his seat till all the answer papers are collected.

10. The Candidate at the top of each row of seats will collect the answer papers of his row unless other instructions are given by the Examiners.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1866-67.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. ..	In English.
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	
R. G. Oxenham, B.A.....	In Elementary History and Geography, with part of *viva voce* in English.
John Nugent, C.S.	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S	In Sanskrit.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.....	
J. P. Hughlings, B.A.	In Latin.
W. A. East, B.A.....	
N. Fernandes, Esq.....	In Portuguese.
S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.	
Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.....	In Marathi.
Lieut. G. A. Jacob	
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	In Gujerathi.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A.	
The Rev. W. Beynon	In Canarese.
Mr. Virabhadra Madivalayya.	
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S..	In Hindustani.
A. Faulkner, Esq.	
Chuharmal Kundanmal. Panjabi, B.A.	In Sindhi.
Rao Saheb Narayan Jagonnath, Vaidya.	
H. Coke, M.A.....	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre	
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I..	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
James Scorgie, F.C.S.....	

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Paraphrase : **30**

Therefore doth heaven divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavour in continual motion ;
To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
Obedience : for *so* work the honey-bees,
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
They have a king and officers of *sorts ;*
Where some, *like* magistrates, correct at home,
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad,
Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's *velvet* buds,
Which pillage they with merry march bring *home*
To the tent royal of their Emperor.

Parse and explain the words in italics.

II. Give the etymology of the following words— **10**
method, difficult, tantalise, magistrate, gem, mercenary, interest. And give equivalent expressions for these adjectives, *ambiguous, despotic, subterraneous.*

III. Explain the difference in meaning between **5**
complement and *compliment, fatal* and *fateful,* and account for the difference in spelling between *relieve* and *receive.*

IV. Turn the following sentence into the indirect or narrative form of expression :—

"I for my part shall care little for the verdict of **10**
this generation. You who are here with me, understand the whole question : and perhaps when I am removed,

others may learn to appreciate my motives better than they do now."

V. Frame sentences to show the difference in meaning between *I will* and *I shall: he will* and *he shall: another* and *the other: other, others* and *the others.* 10

VI. Analyse the following sentences: 15

1. All is not gold that glitters.
2. When we seek to find motives, it is dangerous to refine too much.
3. It follows then the cat must stay at home.
4. Soft sighed the flute: the tender voice was heard.
5. May't please your majesty to give us leave freely to render what we have in charge.

VII. Correct the grammar or idiom of—(1) Since four years I am learning English. (2) When he went in the house there were only two people in it beyond himself. (3) When Rama was in wilderness a man tried to rob his money. (4) A jury sentenced him guilty for murder. (5) The judge decided the case to him. 10

VIII. In youth by science nursed, 10
And led by nature into a wild scene
Of lofty hopes, he to the world went forth
A favoured being.

Explain 'by science nursed,' and 'a wild scene of lofty hopes.'

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

R. G. OXENHAM, B.A.; JOHN NUGENT, C. S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give some account, with dates, of Lycurgus; Arminius; Caius Marius; Hildebrand; Blake; Shah Jehan. **15**

II. When, where, and between whom were the following battles fought? Mention the names of the Commanders on each side: Chæronæa; the Metaurus; Bannockburn; Lepanto; Wagram; Camperdown; Guzerat; Talicota. **15**

III. Give a short sketch, with dates, of the principal events in the reign of *any one* of the following Sovereigns: (α) Henry VI. or George II. of England; (β) Henry IV. or Louis XIV. of France; (γ) Frederick the Great of Prussia or Peter the Great of Russia. **8**

IV. Give the dates and main objects of the following: (1) The Licinian Rogations, (2) The Statute of Mortmain, (3) The Pragmatic Sanction (of Charles VI.), (4) The Berlin Decrees, (5) The Perpetual Settlement. **12**

V. State very briefly the causes of the following Wars: Peloponnesian War; First Punic War; Seven years War; Crimean War. **10**

VI. Draw a map of South America, marking the principal countries, towns, and rivers. **15**

VII. Where are the following places? Poonakha, Toronto, Loodhiana, Zanzibar, Trieste, Adelaide, Archangel, Belfast, San Francisco. **5**

VIII. State the principal products of the following countries—Russia; Canada; Australia; Peru. **5**

XI. Explain the terms latitude, longitude, equator, tropic, trade winds. What is the meaning of the statement that "the mean annual rainfall from 1852 to 1861 at Byculla was 79·13 inches?" 8

X. Why are the summers hotter and the winters colder at Vienna than in London?

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

FRANZ KIELHORN, PH. D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Combine the following words according to the rules of Sandhi, viz:— 8

कर्तृ + ऋजु; सा + उक्त्वा; मधु + इव; सखे + इह; गिरी + एतौ; प्र + एजते; तत् + जायते; दिक् + गजः; तत् + लब्धम्; प्राक् + मुखः; तत् + हुतम्; आसन् + इह; हसन् + च; पूर्णः + चन्द्रः; हताः + गजाः; पुनः + अपि.

2. Which of the following forms are correct and which are incorrect? Correct those which you think incorrect, and state the reasons for your corrections. 6

दूषणम्; अर्केन; क्षिप्रः; अर्धेन अर्चणम्; दर्शनम्; अक्षन्वत

3. Write out the Sing. of सम्राज् *m*; राजन् *m*; **10**
the Dual of गिर् *f*; मनस् *n*;
the Plur. of वारि *n*.

4. Give the Instr. Sing. *m*. of प्राच्, प्रत्यच्; **8**
the Acc. Sing. *m*. of महत्, पुंस्;
the Instr. Sing. and Plur. *m*. of रुरुद्वस्, गरीयस्.

5. State the rules for forming the degrees of comparison of adjectives. **6**
Give the Compar. and Superl. degrees of उरु; गुरु; युवन्.

6. Give the declension of the Femin. of त्रि; of **8**
the Dual of युष्मद्; and of the Plur. *m*. of इदम्.

7. Give the Pres. (लट्) Parasm. of बुध्; रु; तन्; **10**
and the Pres. Atm. of चुर्, and युज्.

8. Give the Perf. (लिट्) Parsm. of तुद्; **8**
the Dual of the Perf. Parasm. of तन्;
the Plur. of the Perf. Parasm. of धा and कृ.

Form the Pres. Partic Par. of भू; दिव्; हु; **12**
the Past Pass. Partic. of गम्; हन्; दृश्;
the Infin. of क्षिप्; भू; रु;
the Absol. (indecl. Partic.) of बुध्; गम्; वितुद्.

10. Translate the following compounds, and state to which class each of them belongs, viz: **9**

पितृसदृशः ; विश्वजित् ; नीलोत्पलम् ; त्रिलोकी ; ब्राह्मणक्षत्रियौ ; महाबाहुः ; अनश्वः ; अतिहिमम् ; सतृणम्.

11. Translate into Sanskrit : 9

a. Four hundred and sixty-seven.
b. It is impossible to conquer Indra.
c. Krishṇa is stronger than Bali.

12. Explain the following terms :— 6

Pratyaya ; Kṛit ; Taddhita ; Prâtipadika ; Dhâtu ; Upasarga.

TUESDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

FRANZ KIELHORN, PH.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

2. Translate into Sanskrit the following passage :— 42

(*a*) "For knowledge is better than wealth ; and virtue is better than knowledge ; and God is better than other sentient beings. Wealth therefore ought to be sought after with less love ; knowledge with greater, and virtue with greater still. But God, who is the most excellent of all objects, should be sought after with the greatest love. The soul, though continually desiring numerous worldly objects, when it completely attains the enjoyment of them, does not find satisfaction. Except God there is no other object in the three worlds capable of satisfying the souls of the human race. The affections which seek

God (as their object), faith, love, reverence, and others of the same kind, exist in men by nature. And God, from being distinguished by mercy, greatness, purity, &c., is the supreme object of these affections, love, and the rest. There is therefore no doubt that God created in men such affections, love, and the rest, for His *own* service.

(Dr. John Muir.)

6. Then ascending his chariot glorious as the resplendent sun, he exclaimed in the intoxication of his valour, Who is like me in fortitude, courage, heroism, energy, and valour? **10**

1. Translate into English the following passages:— **35**

a. अस्ति मगधदेशे धर्मारण्यसंनिहितायां वसुधायां शुभदत्तनाम्ना कायस्थेन विहारगृहं कारयितुमारब्धम्। तत्र करपत्रविदार्यमाणकाष्ठस्तम्भस्य कियद्दूरस्फाटितस्य खण्डद्वयस्य मध्ये कीलकः सूत्रधारेण निहितः। तत्र तद्वनवासी बलवान्वानरयूथः क्रीडनार्थमायातः। तेष्वेको वानरः कालदण्डप्रेरित इव तं कीलकं हस्ताभ्यां धृत्वोपविष्टः। ततस्तस्य मुष्कद्वयं लम्बमानं काष्ठखण्डद्वयाभ्यन्तरे प्रविष्टम्। अनन्तरं सहजचपलतया महता प्रयत्नेनकीलकमाकृष्टवान्। आकृष्टे च कीलके काष्टाभ्यां चूर्णिताण्डद्वयः पञ्चत्वं गतः। अतोहं ब्रवीमि। अव्यापारेषु व्यापारमित्यादि। दमनको ब्रूते। तथापि स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणं भृत्येनावश्यं कर्तव्यम्। करटको ब्रूते सर्वस्मिन्नधिकारे य एव नियुक्तः प्रधानमन्त्री स करोतु। यतोनुजीविना पराधिकारचर्चा न कर्तव्या। । पश्य।

पराधिकारचर्चां यः कुर्यात्स्वामिहितेच्छया ।
स विषीदति चित्कारात्ताडितो गर्दभो यथा ॥

(*Hitopadésha.*)

b पतिव्रतासि सावित्रि तथैव च तपोन्विता । 15
अतस्त्वामभिभाषामि विद्धि मां त्वं शुभं यमम् ॥
अयं ते सत्यवान् भर्ता क्षीणायुः पार्थिवात्मजः ।
नेष्याम्येनमहं बद्ध्वा विद्धयेतन्मे चिकीर्षितम् ॥

। सावित्र्युवाच ।

श्रूयते भगवान् दूतास्तव गच्छन्ति मानवान् ।
नेतुं किल भवान् कस्मादागतोसि स्वयं प्रभो ॥

(*Savitriyupákhyánam.*)

WEDNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

J. P. HUGHLINGS B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the dative and ablative cases singular, and the genitive cases plural of the following nouns: *via, gladius, poema, mare, sermo, lac, nomen, mulier, fructus, dies.* 5

2. Decline *ille, illa, illud,* throughout. 5

3. Wright out the first person singular future indicative and imperfect subjunctive of *moneor, legor,* and *possum.* 6

4. Give the perfects and supines of *sono foveo, capio, pendo, eo.* 5

5. Write out the present tenses, subjunctive and indicative, of *volo.* 8

6. What are the meanings and governments of *libet, licet, decet,* and *liquet?* Give examples. 16

7. What cases are governed by *apud, in,* and *sub?* Give examples. 15

8. Write out two Latin sentences which shall exemplify how the names of towns and countries follow verbs of motion. 15

9. Parse the words of the following sentence: 15

Civitas Romana inter bellorum strepitum parum olim vacabat liberalibus disciplinis.

10. In passive constructions, what is the general employment or the non-employment of *a* or *ab* with the ablative? Give two examples. 10

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate and explain where necessary :— **25**

I. Brutus illis luctu occupatis, cultrum ex vulnere Lucretiæ extractum, manantem cruore præ se tenens, "Per hunc," inquit, "castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, vosque, dii, testes facio me L. Tarquinium Superbum, cum scelerată conjuge et omni liberorum stirpe, ferro ignique, quâcumque dehinc vi possim, exsecuturum : nec illos nec alium quemquam regnare Romæ passurum." Cultrum deinde Collatino tradit; inde Lucretio ac Valerio, stupentibus miraculo rei, unde novum in Bruti pectore ingenium. Ut præceptum erat, jurant : totique a luctu versi in iram, Brutum, jam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem, sequuntur ducem. Elatum domo Lucretiæ corpus in forum deferunt, concientque miraculo, ut fit, rei novæ atque indignitate homines.

II. Quibus omnibus rebus hostes invitati copias **25**
transducunt aciemque iniquo loco constituunt; nostris vero etiam de vallis deductis, propius accedunt, et tela intra munitionem ex omnibus partibus conjiciunt; præconibusque circummissis pronunciari jubent, seu quis Gallus, seu Romanus velit ante horam tertiam ad se transire, sine periculo licere; post id tempus non fore potestatem : ac sic nostros contempserunt, ut obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus cespitum, quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, alii vallum manu scindere, alii fossa complere inciperent. Tum Cæsar, omnibus portis eruptione factâ, equitatuque emisso,

WEDNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

J. P. HUGHLINGS B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the dative and ablative cases singular, and the genitive cases plural of the following nouns: *via, gladius, poema, mare, sermo, lac, nomen, mulier, fructus, dies.* **5**

2. Decline *ille, illa, illud,* throughout. **5**

3. Wright out the first person singular future indicative and imperfect subjunctive of *moneor, legor,* and *possum.* **6**

4. Give the perfects and supines of *sono foveo, capio, pendo, eo.* **5**

5. Write out the present tenses, subjunctive and indicative, of *volo.* **8**

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8. Write out two Latin sentences which shall exemplify how the names of towns and countries follow verbs of motion. **15**

9. Parse the words of the following sentence: **15**

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TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

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II. Quibus omnibus rebus hostes invitati copias **25**
transducunt aciemque iniquo loco constituunt; nostris vero etiam de vallis deductis, propius accedunt, et tela intra munitionem ex omnibus partibus conjiciunt; præconibusque circummissis pronunciari jubent, seu quis Gallus, seu Romanus velit ante horam tertiam ad se transire, sine periculo licere; post id tempus non fore potestatem : ac sic nostros contempserunt, ut obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus cespitum, quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, alii vallum manu scindere, alii fossa complere inciperent. Tum Cæsar, omnibus portis eruptione factâ, equitatuque emisso,

celeriter hostes dat in fugam, sic, uti omnino pugnandi causâ resisteret nemo; magnumque ex iis numerum occidit atque omnes armis exuit.

For Latin Prose.

III. Then Curtius and all the Romans knew how Castor and Pollux, the twin heroes, had heard his prayer, and had fought for the Romans, and had vanquished their enemies, and had been the first to break into the enemy's camp, and had themselves borne the tidings of their victory to Rome. So Curtius built a temple according to his vow to Castor and Pollux, and gave rich offerings, for he said, "These are the rewards which I promised to the two who should first break into the enemy's camp; and the twin heroes have won them, and they and no mortal men have won the battle for Rome this day." 50

TUESDAY—*20th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

N. FERNANDES, Esq.; S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Cometa, planeta, estratagema, arte, neve, bosque, grei, comboi, enxó, e náo, à que genero pertencem? 5

2. Como se distinguem os substantivos "Epiceno" e "Commum de dous." 6

3. Dê-nos exemplos de adjectivos "derivados," "patrios", e "gentilicos." 8

4. Quaes são os superlativos de: "benefico," "livre," "magnifico," "misero," "facil" e "fiel." 8

5. Como formão comparativos e superlativos, os seguintes positivos: "alto," "interno," "baixo," "pequeno" e "externo"? 8

6. Qual é a differença que se dá, entre os verbos "reflexo" e "reciproco"? Dê-nos exemplos. **10**

7. Que se entende por verbos "irregulares" e verbos "defectivos"? Dê-nos exemplos de verbos irregulares de cada conjugação, e do que não pertence á nenhuma; e de verbos defectivos. **12**

8. Analyse as seguintes sentenças: **30**

a. Se o amar he crime no mundo, tambem o he nos ceos.

b. Os porques de Deus, são só à Elle manifestos.

c. Chegada a manham, começamos a andar.

9. "A mentira é vergonhosa." Por qual palavra se subentende a "mentira" e por qual figura da syntaxe se faz semelhante transmutação? **13**

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION.

N. FERNANDES, Esq.; S. A. DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Vêrta em Inglez o seguinte: **50**

Se tudo quanto dizes é certo, bem infeliz é o estado d'um rei: escravo é elle de todos os que parece governar: so é feito para elles; a elles se deve inteiramente: de todas suas carencias s'encarga: é o homem de todo o povo e de cada um em particular. Ha-se accommodar ás suas fragilidades; emendal-os, como pae, tornando os sabios e ditosos. Naõ he sua a auctoridade, que parece têr; nada pode fazer para gloria sua, nem para seu recreio: seu dominio é o das leis; a quem deve obedecer, para dar exemplo aos vassallos.

A fallar genuinamente, só é defensor das leis para fazel-as reinar : ha-de vigiar e afanar-se par mantel-as é o homem menos livre e tranquillo de seu reino ; é um escravo que sacrifica seu repouso, e a sua liberdade pela liberdade e ventura publica.

Translate into Portuguese : 50

It is a melancholy truth, but too well known to Kings and Princes, that under many circumstances they are deprived of real friends : and this is the reason why they ask the advice of many and confide in none. Every man of candour, reflection and good sense pities the condition of virtuous sovereigns, for even the best of sovereigns are not totally exempt from fears and jealousies. Their felicity never equals that of a laborious and contented husbandman ; their pleasures are neither so pure nor so permanent, nor can they even experience the same tranquillity and unalloyed content. The provisions indeed of a peasant are coarse, but to his appetite they are delicious ; his bed is hard, but he goes to it fatigued by the honest labours of the day, and sleeps sounder on his mat of straw, than monarchs on their beds of down.

Tuesday—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

MARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B., Lieut. G.A. Jacob.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain that form of nouns and pronouns which is termed सामान्यरूप. Give the सामान्यरूप of the following :— मोती, आज्ञा, कवि, सू, रेष, तारीख. Explain the forms घरचा and घराचा, दारचा and दाराचा. 8

2. Define the द्वंद्व, कर्मधारय and बहुव्रीहि समास, and give examples of each. To what class does खेचर belong? 8

3. Show wherein the Bhávi and Karmaṇí Prayogas differ. Illustrate both by examples. 5

4. State from what tenses of the Marathi Verb we can discover whether a verb is अकर्मक or सकर्मक, and name a few exceptions. 5

5. Enumerate in Marathi all the moods (अर्थ) and tenses (काल) of the Marathi Verb. Give a full description of the शक्यार्थ, and add a list of the roots which require a double व in that mood. 10

6. Translate into Marathi :— 5

a. I would do it, if I could.
b. Had I heard it I should have been astonished.
c. If he were going, it would be well.
d. I wish he would come!

7. Translate into English, and Parse *in Marathi*. 10

a. तें ऐकतांच तो चालता झाला.
b. तो आपण होऊन आला आहे.
c. जेव्हां मी त्याचें ताडन करीं तेव्हां तो रडे.
d. तो मन मानेल तसा चालणार, मला कशाला विचारील.

8. Enumerate all the उपसर्ग you know, and give an example of each prefixed to a noun. 15

Give the Etymology of the following words, अहंकार, जेवण, वालुकेश्वर, प्रत्यक्ष, आर्जव, पाणी, अनशूद, पांघरूण, अंथरूण.

9. Criticize the following sentences:— 6

a. तुम्हीं मोठा साधुपणा दाखविलात.

b. तूं काम केलेंस नसशील.

c. परमेशा तूं मच्चित्तीं धरिलास.

10. Mention the different modes in which causal verbs are formed in Marathi; with examples of each. 8

11. Restore to verse the following lines (मालि- नीवृत्त). 10

1. सुधेतें जयंती हे जे निषधपतिकथा.
2. [ती] रंजयंती दमयंती परिसुनि रंजली.
3. [हे] चंद्रवशेक शाली! मज [जें] भासे [तें] नवल न.
4. [तें हें कीं] हे [दमयंती] भीमकीच झाली [आणि] नळ तरि वनमाळी.

12. Write the following lines in Roman character according to the Jonesian system, and translate into English:— 10

॥ म्यां कीर्तना टपावें मार्जारें सवदां जसें दुग्धा ॥
॥ मन्मति विनयादिगुणा वाहो प्रेमें नगा जशी मुग्धा ॥

TUESDAY—*20th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI TRANSLATION.

BAL MANGESH WAGLE, M.A., LL.B.,
LIEUT. G. A. JACOB.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into idiomatic Marathi :—

When Guhasena approached manhood, his father carried him along with him in his mercantile expedition, both to initiate him into the mysteries of trade, and procure him a suitable bride. With this last intention he applied to Dharmagupta, an opulent merchant of the island Kátáha; but he was unwilling to give his daughter to one who resided so far away as in Támralipti, and on this account declined the alliance. His daughter, however, was of a different opinion. Having seen Guhasena, she was disposed to relinquish home and friends for his sake; and contrived, with the intermediation of a friend, to apprise him of her sentiments. He was equally ready to avail himself of her good wishes, and accordingly carried her off privately to Támralipti, where they were married, and continued to reside, happy in the unvarying attachment of each other. **50**

2. Translate into idiomatic English the following :—

ज्यां पाशीं संपत्तीची विपुलता त्यांचे मागें असे अनर्थ नित्य आहेत, त्यांचें अंतःकरण सदां सर्वदां द्रव्यांतच गुंडाळलेलें असतें; शेवटीं द्रव्यच त्यांचे नाशास कारण होतें. एखादें सालीं खरपड पडलें किंवा कांहीं एक योजलेली गोष्ट व्यर्थ झाली म्हणजे इतक्यानेंच त्यांची नुकसानी होती, **50**

मग त्या लोकांस असें वाटतें कीं, खर्च कमी केला असतां आपली प्रतिष्ठा उणी पडेल या भयानें ते अधिक अधिक खर्च करितात, जों जों त्याचे द्रव्यास खांच पडत जाती तों तों ते अधिक खर्च करून आपण संपन्न आहों असें लोकांत सोंगें आणतात. अशी जी लयास जाणारी प्रतिष्ठा तिचा सांभाळ त्यांस विशेषें करून करावा लागतो, अशा वागणुकेचा परिणाम शेवटीं असा होतो कीं, चाकरांचा रोजमुरा थकतो यामुळें ते नानाप्रकारें त्रास देतात, काम नीट करीत नाहींत व आज्ञा पाळीत नाहींत व अमर्याद भाषण करितात व घरांत चोरीमारी करतात, पुत्रास सद्गुण न शिकवितां द्रव्य वाढवावयाची इच्छा करितात तेणेंकरून पुत्र कुमार्गी प्रवर्तून चोरी, लबाडी अशीं नीच कर्में करूं लागतात, आपण कर्जभरू होतात, मग ज्याचें देणें ते घरदार विकून घेतात व येणें तें कोणी देत नाहीं. अशीं अनेक प्रकारचीं संकटें उभीं राहिलीं म्हणजे त्यांच्या द्रव्याचा दम पहिला असतो तो अगदीं निघून जातो, मग त्यांची अवस्था काय पहावी! दरिद्रानें पीडिले होत्साते लोकांच्या नरकांत बुडून भयां भयां करीत अन्नाचे मागें लागतात.

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

REV. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Define the term Grammar. **3**

II. *a.* Name the short vowels and their corresponding long ones. **10**

b. By what combination of vowels are the diphthongs formed? Illustrate by one or two examples.

c. Distinguish between વર્ણ સંયુક્ત and સંધિ.

III. *a.* Name the cerebral and dental consonants. **17**

b. In the following words, state which letter is dental, which cerebral:—વાતે, ઘાટ, માંદો, વાડી, માથું, ધણી, કાળ.

c. In these words how would the meaning be affected by the change of dentals into cerebrals and cerebrals into dentals?

d. ક, છ, ખ, state to what class (સ્થાન) each of these consonants belongs: also whether it is aspirate, or unaspirate, and hard or soft.

IV. In અંક, અંગ, પંચ, અંજ, ઘંટ, પંડ, અંત, અંધ, કંપ, અંબ, change the anuswār into the nasal letters which it in each case represents. **5**

V. *a.* What change do masculines in ઓ and neuters in ઉં undergo before assuming the terminations (વિભક્તિ) of the oblique cases. **10**

b. Give examples of the rule, and also one or two exceptions.

c. Decline કૂશું.

VI. What do you understand by the terms કર્મણિ, કર્ત્તરિ, and ભાવે પ્રયોગ ? **10**

VII. What do you understand by the term accent (પ્રયત્ન) ? **10**

b. Do Gujarátí words admit of accent? Illustrate by examples.

VIII. Paraphrase the following prose and poetical passages, adhering to the meaning as far as possible, but avoiding the same constructions :—

(*a*) રણમાં પડ્યા પછી હવે બિહિવું શું ? મેહેનત કરતાં લડતાં મરવું એ સમાન પુરુષાર્થ બિજું કિયું ? મરતાં-લગી ધાથી રીબાયાં તોપણ શું ? લીધેલું પણ મુકવું ? ખરૂં કહુંછ, ઘણો વિચાર કરીને કહુંછ કે પાંચજ વીર નિકલે ને તેઓ સંસારી સુખની તૃષ્ણા મુકી દે, અને રાત દાહોડા સુધારો પ્રસારવાના ઉદ્યોગમાં રેહે, તો બેરાક આપણે ઘણા આગલ વધિએ. રાજ મદદમાં છે— છાપખાનાં મદદમાં છે—શ્રીમંતો પણ ભાવેકભાવે મદદમાં છે .અથવા થશે, પણ એ દીન કહાં કે મિયાકે પાંઉમેં જુતી ? એ દાહોડા કહાં કે આપણે પાંચ પણ એકઠા રહીએ ? પાંચ તે પાંચ હજારને ભારે પડિયે, પણ સંસારતૃષ્ણાવાળા અને એકલ-પેટા સ્વારથિયાથી શું થાય ? **5**

નર્મદાશંકર.

(*b*) નિર્મલ પિંગળ પાણિયકી કવિતા 10
તરૂણી દિલ સ્વચ્છ કરેછે,
ભાષણ ભૂષણ ધાટયકી વળી
સુંદરિ તે સગુણાગ્ર ધરેછે ;
અંગ ઊમંગી છટારસથી કુમળી
હળિને મળિ મંન હરેછે.
બ્રહ્મ સુધારસ પાઈ પછી ભલિ
નર્મદને સુખથીજ ભરેછે.

IX. Explain the following idioms, giving applications of the proverbs used :—

૧. "પૈસો કારમી માયા છે" એ વાત મનુષ્યે કદી ન ભુલવી. 2

૨. "ઘર ઉપાડી લીધું" એમ નવી સ્ત્રીએ જલદીથી કેહેવડાવવું જોઇએ. 1

૩. "ખાઈને ઓરૂં કીધું" એમ મનુષ્યે કદી ના કેહેવડાવવું. 2

૪. ઠીકરી ધડાને ફોડેછે, અને વખતે કાન દાંત ઓતરવાને તંખલાનો પણ ખપ પડેછે. એ વાત યાદ રાખીને ધનવંતોએ જરની ઝુમમાં ગુલતાન થઈ જઇને નિર્ધની પણ વિદ્વાન અને તે માટે યોગ્ય પુરુષોનો તિરસ્કાર કદી કરવો નહી. 5

X. Re-write the following, correcting inaccuracies if any :— 10

'રાજ્યકારભાર' એ કેવી ચમત્કાર પદાર્થ છે ! લસ્કરી દિવાની વગેરે નાના પ્રકાર ખાતાંના પરસ્પર સંબંધો. તેમની

વ્યવસ્થા, તેમના અમલદારોની બુદ્ધિ, રૈયતપર ભીત તપાસી ભાર મુકી કર કરીવા, ઉપજનો ખરચ બરોબર ફી-ફાઝેતથી કરવો, એ વગેરે નાના પ્રકારના કામો રાજ્ય-કારભારમાં ચિત્ત ધાલી જે રાજા યથાસ્થિત રીતે કરેછે તેજ ખરા રાજા, ને તેનેજ ધન્ય છે.

Tuesday—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATI TRANSLATION.

Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.
Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Gujarátí the following passage :— **50**

One of the most fatal mistakes in relation to style is to suppose that a writer who wishes to be natural must dispense with all toil and pains in composition. This mistake has been sanctioned by very different writers; but it is none the less to be condemned. Composition that costs little is generally worth little. Easy writing is very hard reading; and for young or unpractised writers to forget or neglect this principle is to make themselves and their work ridiculous.

The history of literature abounds with illustrations. The Hebrews described poetry, and all poetic composition by a term that was appropriated originally to the process of pruning. Greek and Latin authors spent years, as is well known, on those works which have come down to us as models of style. Ten years Isocrates devoted to one of his works. After eleven years of labour Virgil regarded his Æneid as still

imperfect. Pascal often gave twenty days to the composition of a single letter; and some of those letters he wrote and re-wrote seven or eight times. The result is that they are reckoned among the best specimens of the grace and flexibility of the French tongue. Tasso and Pope, Milton and Addison, Goldsmith and Hume, are known to have *toiled in* their task; and the manuscripts of most of them still attest the earnestness with which they perfected their work.

Translate the following passages into English :— **50**

(*a*) દમયંતી રખડતી રખડતી ઘણે દાહાડે પોતાના બિમક બાપને ત્યાંહાં જઈ પોંહોચી, ત્યાંહાં તેણે કેટલાએક કાળ વિયોગના દુઃખમાં ગાળ્યા પછી એવી યુક્તિ શોધી કાહાડી કે હું ફરી પણવાને બાહાને સ્વયંવર રચું કે નળ તેમાં બિજા રાજાઓની સાથે જીવતો હશે તો આવશે. દમયંતીએ સ્વયંવર રચ્યો અને તેમાં મોટમોટા ધર્માત્મા રાજા આવ્યા હતા.

હવે જો પુનર્વિવાહની રૂઢી ન હોત તો દમયંતીથી સ્વયંવર રચાત કેમ, અને ધર્માત્મા રાજા આવત શું કરવાને ; જો કે દમયંતીએ તે કૃત્રિમ સ્વયંવર કીધો હતો તો પણ એવી રૂઢી ન હોત, તો તે બે છોકરાંની મા રાજા આધારે સ્વયંવરમાં મોટમોટાઓને બોલાવત, અને મોટા ધર્માત્મા રાજાઓ પુનર્વિવાહની રૂઢી ન હોત તો શું કરવાને સ્વયંવરમાં આવત ?

(*b*) રાવુની સામા પગ વધારયો અથવા ટકાવી રાખ્યો ત્યાંહાં સુધી પત રેહેછે, પણ પાછું પગલું કીધું કે પત જાયછે, ને એમ છે માટે હઠયા એવા જે જોધ્ધાઓ તે જો પાછા રાવુ સામા જઈ ઉભા રેહે તો તેઓને રંગ ચઢાવો. એટલે તેઓને રંગ છે.

ભાઇઓ આપણે બહુ પાછા હઠ્યાછ! — ના ન કેહેવાય. — ના હઠિએ? જ્યાં જોઇને ભુલ કરીયે ત્યારે પસ્તાવો રાાનો? — રે જાઓ જાઓ, જાણી જોઈને તે કોઈ ભુલ કરતા હશે? — સ્વારથિઆ; સ્વારથને માટે જગતો બમણું ધોરે તેની પઠી જાણી જોઈ આંધળા થઈ રસ્તો ભુલી જઈ ખાડામાં ન પડે વારૂ?— ખરૂં કેહેા— ઉભા રેહેા ઉભા રેહેા. પંચોપાખ્યાનમાં બ્રાહ્મણ ને ત્રણ ઠગની વાત છે, તે આહા કેવી મઝેની છે! આપણે દ્રવ્યમાનના લોભથી કેટલી ધામધુમ કરી મેહેલી હતી! ને તે ધામધુમના જોસમાં આપણે કેટલા બધા ફાવ્યા હતા! આહા! વ્યેમજવન કેટલો નબલો પડયો હતો! પણ રે! તેવું ને તેવું ન ચાલ્યું! નર્મદાશંકર.

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 AM. TO 1 P.M.]

KARNATAKA GRAMMAR, IDIOM, & ETYMOLOGY.

REV. W. BEYNON; VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How are passive verbs formed in the Karnáṭaka language? **10**

2. Are there any prefixes or suffixes in Karnáṭaka to express the degrees of comparison? If so, name them. If not, state how their want is supplied. Give examples. **10**

3. Write in English characters according to Sanderson's system the lines:— **6**

ಸಿರಿಯು ಸಕಿ ಸುಶ ಹಿಂಶರು ನಿಜವೆಂದು ನೆರೆ ನಂಬಿ
ಬಿದೆ ಮೈ ಮಱಿದು ಕೆಡದಿರು [redacted]ದ ಮನುಜ
ಒಂದು ಮರದೊಳಗಖಿಳ ಪ ಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಸಂಜೆಯೊಳಗೊಂದಿ ಬೆಳಗಿ ನೊಳಗಲಿ ಪೋಗುವಂತೆ
ಶಂಪೆತಾಯಗ್ಗಿ ಶಮ್ಮರು ಸಕಿ ಸುಶರು ಕಾಲ
ಬುವ ನಿಮಿಷಕೆ ನಿನಗೆ ಹ್ಯೋಳಿದ್ದೆವು ವರು

(*Sappaṇṇaswámi.*)

4. Explain what are styled ಅಖ್ಯಾತರೂಪ, ಅವ್ಯಯರೂಪ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾನ್ವಿನ ಶಬ್ದನ್ವಿನ ಲಾಕ್ಷಪ, ಆಗಮ, *and* ಆದೇಶ. **10**

5. How do you form nouns from the verbs ನಂಬು ಇರು, ಹಾಡೆ, ಉಣ್ಣಿ, ಕೆಡು, ಆಳು, ನೋಡು, ತಿನ್ನು ಕೊಲು, ಹಸಿ, ಕೊಯ್ಯು and ಮೆಚ್ಚು. **10**

6. Combine the following words according to the rules of Sandhi, mentioning in each case whether the word is governed by the rules of the Sanskrita, Karnáṭaka, or other Sandhi:— **8**

ಶೈತ್ಯ + ಉಪಚಾರ	ಬೆನ + ಎಲುವು
ಕಣ್ಣಿ + ನೀರು,	ಮುಪ್ಪು + ಆಗು
ಖಗವತ್ + ಲೀಲೆ	ಬೀಟಿ + ಆಡು
ನುಣ್ಣಿ + ಕುರುಳು	ಅತಿ + ಉತ್ತಮ
ಕಾಳ್ + ಕಿಚ್ಚು	ಹಾನ್ + ಬಿಸಿಲು.

7. Give the etymology of the words ಖೇದ, ಮಂಟಪ, ಮೋಹಶಕ and ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, and trace if you can the words ಕೂಡಿಸು, ಹಂಚು, ಕಂದು ಕೂಗು and ಚಂದ (said to be pure Karnāṭaka words) to roots of pure Sanskrita origin. 12

8. Translate :—

ಜನನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇನ ತಾಹ 12
ತನಗೆ ಮರಣದಲ್ಲೇನ ವೊರಾಯ್ಟರಾ,
ಜನನ ಮರಣದಲ್ಲೇನ ಬರಿದ್ಯೇ ಬರಿದು ಬರಿಗಂಟು
ಅನಕ ನಡುವೆಯು ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸಿರೆ
ತನಗೆ ಖಾಗ್ಪವು ತನ್ನದೆಂಬರು
ನನಗೆ ನಗೆ ಬರುತಿಹುದು ಹ್ಯೇಳ್ಟದೆ ಮಗನೆ ಕ್ಯೇಳೆಂದ.

(*Dnyanasindhu.*)

9. Parse ಜನನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇನ ತಾಹರಾ, ಬರಿದೆ, ಅನಕ,ನಡುವೆಯು, ದಿವಸಿರೆ ಕ್ಯೇಳೆಂದ, in the above passage. 10

10. Translate into idiomatic English :— 6

ಆಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಶಿ ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇರುತ್ತ ಇರುತ್ತ ಅವನ ನಡತೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ್ಯೀತು.

ಊರು ಹ್ಯಾಗ ಹ್ಯಾಗ ಹತ್ತರವಾಗುತದೆ.

ಇಂಥಾಮಾತು ಆದ್ದುಂಟೆ.

ಆನೆ ಎಶ್ಟು? ಆಟು ಎತ್ತ ?

11. Translate into idiomatic Karnáṭaka :— 6

The fortune of England prevailed against the rebels.

The doctor could not prevail with the woman to let her child be vaccinated.

I dare do all that may become a man, who dares do more is none.

How many cases have Karnáṭaka nouns? This is a distressing case. If this be the case, make no delay. This is a pen case.

Call him to an account for the money you gave him. Call for the dinner.

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

KARNATAKA TRANSLATION.

REV. W. BEYNON; VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Karnáṭaka:— 50

(*a*) The Romans being ready to join battle with the Albans, to avoid bloodshed, it was agreed by both parties that the victory should be determined by three champions against three on either side. There happened to be in each camp three brothers, born at one birth, of equal years and equal stature; the three Horatii for the Romans and the three Curiatii for the Albans. After a doubtful conflict, two of the Romans were slain, and the third, finding himself unable to

contend with the three Albans together, feigned fear, ran away, and by this stratagem drew his adversaries asunder, who by reason of their wounds could not run with equal speed; upon which he turned back, slew them one by one in single fight, and obtained the victory for the Romans.

b. The monarch, when his table's spread,
Is to the clown obliged for bread;
And, when in all his glory drest,
Owes to the loom his royal vest.
Do not the mason's toil and care
Protect him from the inclement air?
Does not the cutler's art supply
The ornament that guards his thigh?

2. Translate into English: **50**

(*a.*) ಸೀತಾ ದೇವಿಯು ತನ್ನಗಂಡನನ್ನು ನೆನೆಸಿಕಾಂಡು—ಎಲ್ಲೈನೆಲವ್ಯೇ, ಬಾಯಿಶಿರೆಯಯಾ? ಈ ಪಿಳ್ಳನ ಬಾಧೆಯನ್ನು ಹ್ಪಾಗೆ ತಾಳಲಿ? ಎಂದು, ಬಾಯಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಳುತ್ತ, ರಾಮನಂನು ಕರೆದು— ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ನಂಬಿದ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ಅಳಿಸುತ್ತಿ? ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಿ? ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅಳಲಿ? ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ ಪಕ್ಷಿಯರನ್ನೋಯಿಸಿದ್ದೆನಾ? ಯಾವ ದೇವರ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆನ್ಯೇ? ಯಾವ ಗುರುದ್ಪಿ ಜರನ್ನು ನಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದೆನ್ಯೇ? ಯಾರ ಪಕಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಗಲ್ದಿಸಿದೆನಾ? ಈ ದುಷ್ಕರ್ಮ ಫಲವು ಈಗ ನನಗೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿತು. ಮರ್ಗಾವು ಬಾರದಲ್ಲ! ರಾಮನು ಏನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೋ?

ಈ ನರೇಂದ್ರನ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಂನು ತಿಳಿಯ ಪಡಿಸುವ
ವರಿಲ್ಲ ವಲ್ಲ! ಹಾರಾಮನ್ಯೇ! ಎಂದು, ಹಮ್ಮೈಸಿ, ಬಿದ್ದಳು

(*Sanderson.*)

(*b.*) ಯಾಕೆ ಧನವಿದ್ದು ಲ್ಯಾಖವ ಮಾಳ್ಪೆಯಲೆ
ಮನುಜ
ಸಾಕುನಿನಗದರಿಂದಲ್ಯೇನುಫಲವಹುದು ॥
ಬರಿ ಲ್ಯಾಖದಿಂದ ನಿನ್ನಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಖವಿಲ್ಲ
ನರರು ನಿಂನ ನು ನ್ಯೀಚನೆನುತಿರ್ಪರು ॥
ಪರಲ್ಯಾಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಮಖಟರ ಕಾಲೆಗ್ಯಿಡಪ್ಪೆ
ಮರಳಿ ನ್ಯೀನುದಿಸೆ ದಾರಿ ದ್ರವದು ಬಿದದು ॥ ೧ ॥

(*c.*) ಜನಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ನಡಕಾಂಡರ್ಯೇ ನುಂಟು ಲ್ಯಾಕದಿ
ಮನಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ನಡಕಾಂಬುವದೆ ಚಂದವು ॥
ಜನರ್ಯೇನು ಬಲ್ಲರು ಒಳಗಾಗ್ಯಾಕ್ರ ತ್ಸವ
ಮನವರಿಯದ ಕಳ್ಳತನ ವಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ॥ ೧ ॥
ಜನರು ಮೆಚ್ಚುತೆ ನಿಂನ ಕೈಲಾಸಕಾಯ್ಯರ
ಜನಮೆಚ್ಚದರೆಲಿವಬಿಡುತಿಹನೆ ॥
ಜನರಲ್ಲಿನಿನ್ನನ್ನುದಾಡ್ಡಾ ತ ನೆಂದರೆ
ಚಿನ್ನುಮಯಲಿವನ್ಯೇ ನಲ್ಲರಿಯಾನೆ ಮರುಳೆ ೨

(*Sappannaswámi.*)

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,
ALEXANDER FAULKNER, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what class of adjectives in Hindustání are declinable; and what are indeclinable. Of the former give a few examples, declining them. **10**

2. What letters of the Hindustání alphabet are peculiar to the Arabic; what to the Persian; and what are purely Indian? **5**

3. Explain (and correct, if necessary) the following sentence, giving reasons for your corrections:— **10**

مين يي باتين سنكر حيران هوي اور چاها كه كسي
نه كسي طرح يهان سے رخصت هو كر باگون * ميري
بشري كو ديكهكر وه محلي بوله اي خدا كي بندي!
جو تيرا مطلب يا آرزو هو مجهسے كهه تو حضور مين
ملكه كي جاكر عرض كرون * مين كها مين فقيري كي
لباس مين دنيا كا مال كيا مانگو كه تم بغير مانگي ديتي
هو اور مين إنكار كرتا هي

4. Parse the following sentence:— **10**

دوست آشنا جو دانت كاٹي روٹي كهاتے تهے اور
چمچا بهر خون اپنا هر بات مين زبان سي نثار كرتے تهے
كافور هو گئے

5. How many kinds of handwriting are used in Hindustáni? Describe them briefly, and give specimens of them. **10**

6. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic Hindustáni:— **15**

a. I have but poor accommodation to offer you, but such as it is, you are welcome to it.

b. He would have been well by this time, if he had taken the medicine which the Doctor sent him.

c. I proceeded in great haste to Puná, where I learnt that my father had started for Bombay.

d. The army marched rapidly about ten miles, when night coming on, it was obliged to encamp.

e. Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it only rests in the bosom of fools.

7. Translate the following sentences into English: **25**

a. ایک روز ایسے کف‌دست میدان مین جا نکلے
که جهان بستي کا نام نه تها اور آدمي کي صورت نظر نه
آتي تهي اِس پر بهي بادشاهزادي کي رفاقت کے سبب
سے دن عید اور رات شب برات معلوم هوتي تهي

b. پهلي تاریخ سارے لوگ اُس شهر کے چهوٹے
بڑے لڑکے بالے اُمرا پادشاہ عورت مرد ایک میدان
مین جمع هوئے * مین بهي اپني حالت مین حیران
سرگردان اُس کثرت کي ساتهه اپنے مال مُلک سے جدا
فقیر کي صورت بنا هوا کهڑا دیکهتا تها که دیکهیئے پردۂ
غیب سے کیا ظاهر هوتا هي

c. باري دوسري چاند رات آئي مجهے گویا عید
هوئي غرہ کو پهر پادشاہ خلقت سمیت وهین جاکر

اکٹھے ہوئے تب مین نے دل مین مُصمم ارادہ کیا کہ اب
کي بار جو ہو سو ہو اپنے تین سنبھال کر اِس
ماجراي عجیب کو معلوم کیا چاہیئے *

d. مین نے ایک رقعہ لکھا پہلے شکر خدا کا پھر
احوال کہ یہہ بندہ خدا کا کئي روز سے اس شہر مین وارد
هي اور سرکار سے سب طرح کي خبرگیري هوتي هي
جیسي خوبیان اور نیکنامیان ملکہ کي سنکر اِشتیاق
دیکھنے کا هوا تھا اُس سے چارچند پایا *

8. How many cases of nouns are there in Hindustání? Give examples; and state what general rules are applicable for their declension. 5

9. Explain the use of the following orthographical signs—*Madda* (ـٓـ) مد; *Hamzah* (ء) همزہ; *Tashdíd* (ـّـ) تشدید; *Jazm* (ـْ or ـ٘) جزم; *Tanwín* (ً) تنوین; *Waslah* (ـ) وصلہ 10

10. Explain the use of the three short or primitive vowels, viz., *zabar* (ـَ) زبر; *zer* (ـِ) زیر; *pesh* (ـُ) پیش.

TUESDAY—*20th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,
ALEXANDER FAULKNER, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Translate the following passage into English :— **15**

पृथ्वी, जल, और बायु, इन तीनोंमें जीव रहते हैं। और उन जीवोंमें मुख्य दो भेद हैं। एक तो ऐसे होते हैं। जिनके शरीरमें हड्डी होती हैं। जैसा मनुष्य, घोडा, हाथी, चिडिया, आदि। और दुसरे बिन हड्डीके, जैसा केंचुआ, जाक, मक्खी, घोंघें, शंख, ॥ इन दोनों प्रकार के जीवों के आमाशय होता हैं। परंतु बनस्पतीके आमाशय नहीं होता। यही जीव और उसमे बडा भेद है ॥

2. Write the three first lines of the preceding passage in Roman characters according to the modified system of Sir William Jones generally current. **5**

3. Translate into English the following passage :— **30**

ظاہر هي که اگر کسي ملک سے اسباب معيشت اور سامان عيش دفعتا جاتے رہين تو اوس ملک کے باشندے جلد مر جائينگے اور يہي حال اسباب معيشت اور سامان عيش کے جمع نکرنے سے ہوگا يعنے اس صورت مين بهي اوس ملک کے باشندے زندہ نہين رہ سکتے

پس جن باتون پر ملک کي خواہ افراد انسان کي بہبود منحصر هي اونمين سے دو باتين زيادہ تراہم اور قابل توجہہ ہين — اول تو يہہ کہ اسباب معيشت اور سامان عيش اسقدر جمع ہو کہ جسکي زندگي اوسپر منحصر هي اون سب کے واسطے کفايت کرے — دوسرا يہہ کہ جسکے آرام اور آسايش مين يہہ سامان صرف ہوتا هي اونکو ايسي استطاعت ہو کہ جس مدت مين وہ سامان صرف ہو اوس سے کم مين بقدر ضرورت اور جمع کر ليں اور فقط استطاعت سے کام نہين چلتا سامان کے جمع کرنے مين کوشش اور سعي بهي کرين تاکہ جسطرح پہلے آسايش اور آرام مين رهتے تهے اوسيطرح اب بهي آسايش مين بسر کرين غرض اِس باب مين سعي اور کوشش ضرور هي کہ جسقدر صرف ہوا هي اسيقدر پيدا بهي ہو جائے کيونکہ بغير سعي اور کوشش کے آيندہ کي آسايش ممکن نہين اِس سعي اور کوشش کي رغبت اور اسکي مختلف صورتين اور تدابير اور انکے نتايج عجائبات محنت شعاري کہلاتے ہين اور اسي سعي اور کوشش کرنے مين جن قاعدون پر لحاظ کرنا چاهئے اونکو قواعد کاميابي محنت شعاري کہتے ہين اور اِن هي دو باتون کي تحقيق اور تفصيل اس رسالہ مين لکهي جائيگي

4. Translate into English the following idiomatic sentences :— 10

a. جاننا چاهئے که کرہ زمین جونارنگي سا گول هي
اور بغیر کسي سہارے کے ادهر مین سورج کے گرد
گهومتا هي

b. هندوستان کے شمال مین هماله کوہ هي اور
مشرق مین برهم پتر نامي ایک دریا جسکي دوسري
طرف برهما کا مُلک واقع هي

c. اِس بادشاہ نے مُلک کے خراج کا انتظام کمال
نیک نیتي سے کیا

5. Translate the following sentences into Hindustáni :— **10**

a. I don't recognise the passage as a quotation from any other book.

b. He did not meet with a kind reception.

c. I have noticed with regret your irregularity of attendance.

d. What are rules to the man who has not a heart to make a right use of them ?

e. Behold, how great a fire a small spark may kindle.

6. Translate the following passage into Hindustáni :— **30**

Urdu, otherwise called Hindustáni, is the current language of a large portion of Hindustán, and especially of Upper Hindustán. It is, in the main, a mixture of the mother-tongue of the Hindus with the language of their Muhammadan conquerors. It is Hindí with a compound of Persian and Arabic. The structure of the language, with its particles and auxiliary verbs, and that large proportion of words and phrases which express the most homely, elementary,

and familiar ideas, is Hindí. With these are mingled Persian and Arabic words and idioms, employed, sometimes in the place of Hindí phrases, sometimes in combination with them.

Hindí, in its main element, is derived from Sanskrit, and stands in the same relation to it in which the Saxon element of English stands to old Saxon. Hindí is Sanskrit without its harsh redundant consonants, its many syllables, its multitudinous inflexions, and its elaborate grammar. In obedience to the laws of language, the superfluous consonants of the old parent stock have been dropped, harsh letters and combinations have given way to others softer and more easy to articulate, its syllables have been reduced, particles and auxiliary verbs have been substituted for inflexions, and the whole grammar of the language has been made simple and practical.—(*S. W. Fallon.*)

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI, B.A.;

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JUGONNATH VAIDYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*) What are the primitive sources of the Sindhi language? and which of them is its present feeder? **10**

(*b*) Mark out the words in the following passage, belonging to each of the above sources, and give their roots if you know:—

سمجهو ته نصيب خود محنت ۽ کوشش جي
پئيدائش آهي پوء جو شخص محنت ڪري علم حاصل

ٿوڪري ته وٽ نصيب پاڻهي حاضر ٿوٿئي ۽ بي
محنت ماڻهوءَ وٽ نصيب نٿووڃي نصيب اهڙي
جسمدار شئي نه آهي جاڪه ماڻهوءَ کي غريب ۽ ڪنگال
ڏسي ان تي رحم کا ئي اچي هيس مدد ڪندي

II. Write the above passage in Roman character according to the Jonesian System. **8**

III. *a.* What additions to, and alterations in, the Arabic Alphabet have been made to adapt it to the Sindhi? **10**

b. Give the purely Persian, Sindhi, and Arabic letters.

c. Give the names of the short and long vowel marks. How many sounds are expressed by each of the long vowel marks? illustrate them by examples.

d. What are the names of the following marks, and what are the uses of each? (ٺ) (ٻ) (ٽ) (ٺ ٺ)

IV. *a.* How do you form the plural of singular nouns ending in اُ اَوْ and اِ? **6**

b. Decline بلا ماڻهو کٽ

V. *a.* What are ڪير آڻ and جو? Decline them. **10**

b. How many pronominal affixes are there? and to what classes of words are they attached? Use them in sentences.

VI. *a.* What is a فعل? and how many kinds of it are there? Illustrate each by an example. **13**

b. Conjugate in Sindhi; "I shall have finished," "I was being beaten," "I may do."

c. What is the primary and derived signification of the following terms :— مستقبل مضارع ماضي مدامي زمان ضمير اسم عام حرف جز نفي نهي حال متشڪي

VII. *a.* How is the passive voice formed in Sindhi? 8

b. Change the active construction of the following sentences into the passive :—

1. من هرڻ کي شڪاري کان مارائيو
2. خاوند هنکي سڄا ٻاره مهينا پالئو
3. منکي فلاڻي ڪا لهوڪي رات ڪتاب ڏنو
4. آخوند ڇوڪرکي نٿو سيکاري

c. What kind of verb is اُٿجي ?

VIII. Paraphrase and translate into English :— 15

صاحب سڀڪهي سندو رتي عيب نه ڦولي ڪنه
بندو لڪي ڪري برائون پرساءِ ڏسي تنه
جيڏو ڀاڻ تيذا سندس ذاڻ آهي سڀ جي سارجنه
روزي هٿ رزاق جي ذي سڀڪنه ساجهر سويرنه
هڪ گناه ڪرماؤ پئي جو ته ذ يني شهر نڪاري
لکه گناه ڪر صاحب جاڻب روز برات نه ٽاري

a. Parse the underlined words in the above passage.

IX. Translate the following into idiomatic Sindhi :— 10

1. He is over head and ears in debt.
2. He is penny wise and pound foolish.

3. He is not one of those who would suffer the grass to grow under their feet.

4. Their transports of wrath at the neutrality of England were ungrateful.

5. The thirst for fame is a generous passion.

6. The Queen herself cannot dispense with the law of the land.

X. Translate the following Sindhi phrases into English :— **10**

1. اُهو سون ئي گهوڙيو جوکن چني
2. سخي کان شوم پلو جو ترت ڏئي جواب
3. رڍ اڳيان رباب وڄائندي ورهيه ٽئا
4. گهٽ وڌ ٽيندو کين کي توڙي مُنه تي هٽ هڻي
5. ماڻهه رهي ماني نيکي نيندي ياڻ سان
6. پولڻ ڏئي پن صبر جوسهاء له

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI TRANSLATION.

CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI, B.A.
RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JUGONNATH VAIDYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Sindhi the following passage :— **50**

Cæsar was endowed with every great and noble quality that could exalt human nature, and give a man the ascendant in society: formed to excel in peace, as well as in war; provident in council; fearless in action; and executing what he had resolved with amazing celerity; generous beyond

measure to his friends; placable to his enemies; and for parts, learning, eloquence, scarce inferior to any man. His orations were admired for two qualities which are seldom found together—strength and elegance. Cicero ranks him among the greatest orators that Rome ever bred; and Quintilian says that he spoke with the same force with which he fought; and if he had devoted himself to the bar, would have been the only man capable of rivalling Cicero. Nor was he a master only of the politer arts; but conversant also with the most abstruse and critical parts of learning; and, among other works which he published, addressed two books to Cicero on the analogy of language or the art of speaking and writing correctly. He was a most liberal patron of wit and learning wheresoever they were found; and, out of his love of those talents, would readily pardon those who had employed them against himself, rightly judging that by making such men his friends he should draw praises from the same fountain from which he had been aspersed.

II. Translate the following passage into English :— **50**

جن ڏهاڙن ۾ سنڌ جو ڏيه ڪلهوڙن جي هٿ ۾ هوا
تن ڏهاڙن ۾ ڪلهوڙا خراسان جي بادشاه کي ڍل
پروهوا. تڏه ديوان گدومل جهنکي مل ڪري
چوندا هوا ڪلهوڙن جي پاران وڪيل ٿي بجڪا
اُچن اُچن ڪپڙن جا ۽ صندوقون چگن چگن هٿيارن
جيءَ ۽ دٻليءَ جواهرن جيءَ ۽ ٻيءَ سوکڙيءَ چگيءَ چگي
ساڻ ڪري خراسان جي بادشاه ذي هليوواٽ ۾
سوکڙن جي واهن وبرن جي سيکارڻ پنا ندر ڊوه
ڪري دٻلن مان جواهر چورائي تهنجي بدران

چيڪي مٽي وجهي ڇڏيا ء نيٺ جهه مهل ديوان
بادشاه جي دربار ۾ اُهي سو ڪڙيءَ ڪڍيءَ سي سب
بادشاه ڏسي سرهوٿيو پر بڇاڙي ۾ دٻلن ۾ چيڪي
مٽي ڏسي تپرس کائي پڇا ۽ جو هي شئي ڪهڙي آهي
ديوان پهنجي ڳال مٿي ڪرڻ لاء ٺاه ڪري چئو جو
سنڌ ۾ سوا لکه پيرن جو آهي ميان صاحب يعني
ڪلهوڙي سڀن پيرن جي خاڪ گڏ ڪري بادشاه لاء
سوکڙي موڪلي آهي بادشاه اهيا ڳال ٻڌي سر هوٿي
هي سو کري سڀن سو کرن کان وڌ ڄاڻي پهنجي ۽
پٽن ۽ بيگمن جي مٽي تي لاتا ۽ ديوان کي گهڻو ڪي
پهرا ٿي ڏيا ريا ۽ فقط ڏسو سياڻڻ جاڪم جو سياڻپ
جي وت سان مٽي جو مان جوا هرن کان وڌ ڪيا ۽
سياڻپ جهري موري کي چور جو توڙي باه جو ڊپ
ڪونه آهي

WEDNESDAY—21st *November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

H. COKE, M.A.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Represent in figures— 4

Ninety-nine millions, ninety-nine thousand and ninety-nine.

And by the old English method of Numeration. Eight billions, two hundred and seven thousand, and five.

Point and write out in words 319680209078 and 20090060002.

The first according to the Indian method, and the second according to the English method of Numeration.

2. Add together— **8**

$$\tfrac{3}{4} \text{ of } \tfrac{5}{6} \text{ and } \tfrac{7}{8} + \tfrac{11}{12} - \tfrac{19}{36}.$$

and explain why fractions must be reduced to a common denominator for the purpose of Addition and Subtraction.

(*a*). What fraction must $\frac{2}{3}$ be divided by to give a quotient $\frac{11}{12}$?

3. A person who has $\frac{2}{5}$ of a mine, sells $\frac{3}{4}$ of his share for Rs. 1,500, what is the value of his share and of the whole mine? **4**

4. Explain why in reducing a fraction to a terminating decimal, the number of decimal places depends on the form of the denominator of the fraction and not on that of the numerator. **8**

5. Reduce 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs. to the decimal of $\frac{3}{5}$ of a ton. **8**

6. Perform the operations indicated below:— **12**

(i.) 47·03 — 2·876843
(ii.) 5·776 × 2 003
(iii.) 62·5 ÷ 125·125
(iv.) 6·25 ÷ ·000125
(v.) $\sqrt{2119{\cdot}68161}$.

7. If the 2 anna loaf weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ *seer*, wheat being at 15 rupees a *pallá*, what should be the price of the wheat when the $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna loaf weighs $1\frac{1}{4}$ *seer*. 1 Pallá = 30 *Payalees*? **8**

8. Sum the following series:— **10**

(i.) $4 + 11 + 18 \ldots\ldots$ to 9 terms

(ii.) $3 + 6 + 12 \ldots\ldots$ to 16 terms.

9. Define the terms: **14**

"Stocks," "shares," "consols."

State some of the circumstances which affect their value in the market.

How much stock can be purchased by the transfer of Rs. 20,00,000 from 4 per cent. at 90, to the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 110; and what change would be effected in the income derived from the two investments?

10. Find by practice the price of 549 yards at **10**
18*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.* a yard.

11. I bought cloth at 15 annas a yard, and lost **6**
5 per cent. in selling; what was it sold for?

12. If a person owe Rs. 100 payable in 2 months, **8**
and Rs. 750 payable in 7 months, what is the just time for the payment of the two debts.

WEDNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

H. COKE M.A.; PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If $a = 16$ $b = 10$ **6**

$x = 5$ and $y = 1$.

find the numerical value of—

$$(a-y)\left\{\sqrt{(2bx)+x^2}\right\}+\sqrt{\left\{(a-x)(b+y)\right\}}$$

2. If the multiplicand and the multiplier of any **4**
expression be both homogeneous, what will be the character of the product?

3. Divide $6a^4 - a^3b + 2a^2b^2 + 13ab^3 + 4b^4$ by $2a^2 - 3ab + 4b^2$ **5**

4. Prove that— **8**

$$\left\{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2\right\}^2 = 2\left\{(a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4\right\}$$

5. Find the *G. C. M.* of— **10**

$$4x^4 + 9x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 4$$

and $3x^3 + 5x^2 - x + 2$

6. What is a complex fraction? How do you simplify it? **10**

Simplify $\cfrac{1}{x + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{x+1}{3-x}}}$

7. Extract the square roots of— **12**

(i.) $4x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x + 1.$

(ii.) $x^4 - x^3 + \frac{x^2}{4} + 4x - 2 + \frac{4}{x^2}$

8. Show that— **8**

$$a^0 = 1 \qquad a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$$

and $(a^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (a)^{\frac{1}{4}}$.

9. Solve the following Equations:— **12**

(i.) $\dfrac{2x-3}{3x-4} = \dfrac{4x-5}{6x-7}$

(ii.) $\begin{cases} \dfrac{3x-5y}{2} + 3 = \dfrac{2x+4}{5} \\ 8 - \dfrac{x-2y}{4} = \dfrac{x}{2} + \dfrac{y}{3} \end{cases}$

10. A pound of tea and three pounds of sugar cost six shillings, but if sugar were to rise 50 per cent., and tea 10 per cent., they would cost seven shillings. Find the price of tea and sugar. **10**

11. A Railway train after travelling for one hour meets with an accident, which delays it one hour, after which it proceeds at 3-5ths of its former rate, and arrives at the terminus three hours behind time; had the accident happend 50 miles further on, the train would have arrived 1 hour 20 minutes sooner. Required the length of the line. **15**

THURSDAY—*22nd November* 1866,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define an acute angled triangle, a rhombus, a trapezium, and a rectangle; and state the difference between segments of a circle and similar segments of a circle. **10**

2. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side. **7**

3. If two sides of a triangle be bisected, the straight line which joins the points of section is parallel to the base and equal to one half of it. **10**

4. To divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part. **11**

5. The sum of the squares of the diagonals of any parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares of the sides of the parallelogram. **10**

6. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. **8**

7. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. **12**

8. In a given circle to inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle. **8**

9. To inscribe a circle in a given equilateral and equiangular pentagon. **12**

10. The square inscribed in a circle is equal to half the square described about it. **12**

THURSDAY—22*nd November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Two forces represented by 10 and 15 lbs. respectively act on a point, and make with one another an angle of 90°.—Find the magnitude of the Resultant. **8**

2. A body placed in one scale of a false balance weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., while in the other scale it weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.—Find its true weight. **10**

3. In a common screw the interval between the threads is $\frac{1}{11}$ of an inch, and the radius of the circle described by the power 2 feet. What resistance will a power of 28 lbs. sustain? **12**

4. Define terms *Parallax*, *Refraction*, and state the effect of each on the apparent position of the heavenly bodies. **8**

5. State and illustrate the laws of Kepler. When is a planet said to be in *aphelion* and when in *perihelion*. **12**

6. Explain the phenomena of Spring and Neap tides. **8**

7. State the law of Definite Proportions. **8**

8. What are the peculiar properties of Hydrogen Gas. **8**

9. Give a definition of flame, and trace the progress of combustion in a candle. **16**

10. Mention any experiment by which the presence of carbonic acid in the atmosphere may be proved. **10**

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866-67.

EXAMINERS.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A. W. Wedderburn, C.S.	In English and History.
J. G. Buhler, Ph D. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
W. H. Newnham, B.A. W. A. East, B.A.	In Greek and Latin.
R. H. Pinhey, C.S. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, B.A.	In Marathi.
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. Mansukhlal Mugutlal Munshi, B.A.	In Gujerathi.
The Rev. W. Beynon Mr. Virabhadra Madivalayya	In Canarese.
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S A. Faulkner, Esq.	In Hindustani.
F. J. Candy, M.A. W. Draper, M.A.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry.
The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A. K. M. Chatfield, B.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
G. C. M. Birdwood, M.D. J. B. Lyon, Esq.	In Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.

MONDAY—*26th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

JOHNSON'S LIFE OF ADDISON, AND GRAY'S POEMS.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following passages and explain the allusions contained in them :— **14**

a. "The Whigs applauded every line in which "liberty was mentioned, as a satire on the Tories; "and the Tories echoed every clap, to show that the "satire was unfelt. The story of Bolingbroke is well "known. He called Booth to his box, and gave "him fifty guineas for defending the cause of liberty "so well against a perpetual dictator. The Whigs, "says Pope, design a second present, when they can "accompany it with as good a sentence."

b. "The character of Guardian was too narrow "and too serious: it might properly enough admit "both the duties and decencies of life, but seemed "not to include literary speculations, and was in "some degree violated by merriment and burlesque. "What had the Guardian of Lizards to do with "clubs of tall or of little men, with nests of ants, or "with Strada's prolusions?"

c. "What he gained in rank he lost in credit; "and finding by experience his own inability, was "forced to solicit his dismission, with a pension of "fifteen hundred pounds a-year. His friends palli-"ated this relinquishment, of which both friends and "enemies knew the true reason, with an account "of declining health, and the necessity of recess "and quiet."

2. Point out the literary defects of the following lines :— 8

" Fired with that name—
" I bridle in my struggling Muse with pain,
" That longs to launch into a nobler strain."

3. *a.* " No writers had yet undertaken to " reform either the *savageness* of neglect, or the *im-* " *pertinence* of *civility*." 8

b. " His elegance of language and *variegation* of " prose and verse gains upon the reader."

c. Sir Roger de Coverly of whom he had formed " a very delicate and *discriminative* idea."

d. " His versions will not teach others to under- " stand them, being too *licentiously paraphrastical*."

e. " His zeal for his party did not extinguish his " *kindness* for the merit of his opponents."

f. " The next year was the *grand climacteric* of " Addison's reputation."

Explain the etymology and meaning of the words italicized.

4. Give a summary of Johnson's criticism of Addison as a poet. 8

5. " I am of opinion, that if a modern tragic poet 12 " can preserve the unity of place without destroying " the probability of the incidents, 'tis always best for " him to do it; because by the preservation of that " unity he adds grace, and comeliness and cleanness, " to the representation. But since there are no " express rules about it, and we are under no com- " pulsion to keep it, since we have no chorus as the " Grecian poet had; if it cannot be preserved, without " rendering the greater part of the incidents un- " reasonable and absurd, and perhaps sometimes " monstrous, 'tis certainly better to break it."

Explain this passage and illustrate it by reference to Dennis's criticisms on Addison's "Cato."

6. " Awake *Æolian* lyre, awake
" And give to rapture all thy trembling strings,
" From Helicon's harmonious springs
" A thousand rills their mazy progress take :
" The laughing flowers that round them blow,
" Drink life and fragrance as *they* flow.
" Now the rich stream of music winds along,
" Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong.
" Thro' verdant vales, and Ceres' golden reign :
" Now rolling down the *steep amain*,
" *Headlong*, impetuous, see it pour ;
" The rocks and nodding groves rebellow to the roar."
" Oh ! Sovereign of the willing soul,
" Parent of sweet and *solemn-breathing* airs,
" Enchanting shell ! the sullen Cares
" And frantic Passions bear thy soft controul.
" On Thracia's hills the Lord of War
" Has curbed the fury of his car,
" And *dropt* his thirsty lance at thy command.
" *Perching* on the sceptr'red hand
" Of Jove, thy magic lulls the feather'd king
" With ruffled plumes and flagging wing :
" *Quenched* in dark clouds of slumber lie
" The terror of his beak, and lightnings of his eye."

a. Paraphrase these lines, explaining the allusions. **10**

b. Parse the words italicized. **10**

7. " Mention the work and the context in which each of the following passages occur, and explain any allusions they contain :— **12**

1. " They hear a voice in every wind,
" And snatch a fearful joy."

2. " Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm."

3. " Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
" And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

4. "Where ignorance is bliss,
"Tis folly to be wise."

5. "Some village Hampden that, with dauntless breast,
"The little tyrant of his fields withstood."

8. "Hail, horrors, hail! ye ever gloomy bowers, **6**
"Ye gothic fanes, and antiquated towers,
"Where rushy Camus' slowly winding flood
"Perpetual draws his humid train of mud:
"Glad I revisit thy neglected reign,
"Oh take me to thy peaceful shade again.
"But chiefly thee, whose influence breathed from high
"Augments the native darkness of the sky;
"Ah, ignorance! Soft salutary power!
"Prostrate with filial reverence I adore.

Explain these lines with reference to Gray's life and habits of thought.

9. Sketch the plan of "the Bard," and give a brief account of the leading historical events referred to. **12**

MONDAY—26*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

KENILWORTH AND THE FIRST BOOK OF PARADISE LOST.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase: **20**

Why truly, madam, as I said before, I wish the gamesome mad fellow no injury. Some of his whoreson poetry (I crave your Grace's pardon for such a phrase) has rung in my ears as if the lines sounded to boot and saddle.—But then it is all froth and

folly—no substance or seriousness in it, as your Grace has already well touched.—What are half a dozen knaves, with rusty foils and tattered targets, making but a mere mockery of a stout fight, to compare to the royal game of bear-baiting, which hath been graced by your Highness's countenance and that of your royal predecessors, in this princely kingdom, famous for matchless mastiffs, and bold bearwards, over all Christendom? Greatly is it to be doubted that the race of both will decay, if men should throng to hear the lungs of an idle player belch forth nonsensical bombast, instead of bestowing their pence in encouraging the bravest image of war that can be shown in peace, and that is the sports of the Bear-garden. There you may see the bear lying at guard with his red pinky eyes, watching the onset of the mastiff, like a wily captain, who maintains his defence that an assailant may be tempted to venture within his danger. And then comes Sir Mastiff, like a worthy champion in full career at the throat of his adversary—and then shall Sir Bruin teach him the reward for those who, in their over courage, neglect the policies of war, and, catching him in his arms, strain him to his breast like a lusty wrestler, until rib after rib crack like the shot of a pistolet. And then another mastiff, as bold, but with better aim and sounder judgment, catches Sir Bruin by the nether-lip, and hangs fast, while he tosses about his blood and slaver, and tries in vain to shake Sir Talbot from his hold.

2. What is told to you and what may you gather about the character of Amy Robsart. Support what you say by quotations. **10**

3. Explain the following phrases. **5**

a. Play at bo-peep with the honourable council.
b. Needful as a fly-flap in a butcher's shop.
c. To turn and course a fool.
d. My meaning was within the canons.
e. We shall want a trifle for properties.

4. Write out a list of words now obsolete which are put into the mouths of the characters in Kenilworth. 15

5. Arrange the following passage into blank verse. [*N. B.*—Words in brackets to be omitted in transformation.] 10

For never met, since man [was] created, such embodied force as could merit more, named with these, than that small infantry [which was] warred on by cranes: though all the giant brood of Phlegra were joined with the heroic race that fought at Thebes and Ilium, mixed, on each side, with auxiliar gods; and what in fable or romance re-sounds of Uther's son, begirt with Armoric and British knights; and all, infidel or baptized, who since jousted in Damasco, or Morocco, or Trebisond, Aspramont or Montalban, or whom, when Charlemain fell by Fontarabbia with all his peerage, Biserta from Afric shore sent.

6. Paraphrase: 15

They but now who seemed
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room
Throng numberless, like that pygmean race
Beyond the Indian mount, or faery elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees, while over-head the moon
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course; they, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music charm his ear:
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds.

7. Show by quotations the image of Satan which is presented in the First Book of Paradise Lost. 10

8. Write notes on the following words: 15

admire,	*disastrous,*	*amerced,*
horrid,	*serried,*	*grunsel,*
affront,	*sorrow,*	*fail,*

and *study*.

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

J. G. BUHLER, PH.D.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

KA'LIDA'SA'S SA'KUNTALA', ACTS I.—IV.; RAGHU-VANS'A CANTOS II.—V.; PANCHATANTRA, 1ST TANTRA; AND GRAMMAR AND IDIOM.

1. आ परितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानम् **16**
बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः
यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया
कण्ठः स्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषश्चिन्ताजडं दर्शनम्
वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः
पीड्यन्ते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः

ताम्रोदरेषु पतितं द्रुमपल्लवेषु
निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमाम्भः
आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे
लीलास्मितं सदशनार्चिरिव त्वदीयम्

विषवृक्षो ऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसाम्प्रतम्

a. Write notes on these passages explaining the Syntax and accidence, where difficult, and giving any other particulars the knowledge of which you may consider necessary for the full understanding of the passages.

b. Give a close translation of them.

2. *a*. What is the metre of the following :— **10**

न नमयितुमधिज्यमस्मिशक्तः
धनुरिदमाहितसायकं मृगेषु

Divide the lines into *gaṇas* or feet.

b. What are the prevailing metres of the cantos of Raghuvans'a you have read? Explain what constitutes those metres. Analyse the *áryá* metre as used in S'akuntalâ.

c. Give two instances of each of the figures Upamâ and Ut-prekshâ from the Raghuvans'a or S'akuntalâ.

3. Explain the allusions in the following :— **8**

सुरसरिदिव तेजो वन्हिनिष्ठ्यूतमैशम्
स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् पूर्वसागरगामिनीम्
बभौ हरजटाभ्रष्टां गङ्गामिव भगीरथः
असतां सङ्गदोषेण साधवो यान्ति विक्रियाम्
दुर्योधनप्रसङ्गेन भीष्मो गोहरणं गतः
त्रिशङ्कुरिवान्तराले तिष्ठ

4. Explain fully the following, giving the context where necessary :— **12**

1. न पादपोन्मूलनशक्तिरंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्छति मारुतस्य
2. आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार
3. मत्वा भवन्तं प्रभुशब्दशेषम्.
4. तस्मादुपच्छन्दयति प्रयोज्यं मयि त्वया न प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यम्.
5. कथमनुपतत एव मे यत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः

6. अनियन्त्रणानुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः

7. वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे

8. अरण्ये मयाँ रुदितमासीत्

9. क्व इदानीं शरीरनिर्वापयित्रीं शारदीं ज्योत्स्नां पटान्तेन वारयति

10. सुभगे कियन्मात्रास्ते तातस्य शत्रवः

5. Explain and analyse the following compounds referring them to their several classes :— **8**

विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिविस्मितम्, आकुमारकथोद्घातम्, शार्ङ्गकूजितविज्ञेयप्रतियोधे, द्वित्राणि.

b. Explain the following forms :—

न्यषेधि, निषेदुषीम्, मुमुक्षन्, अमृतायमानम्, प्रतिशुश्रुवान्, अभियास्यमानात्.

c. Give the meanings of the following words :—

उपकार्या, सवनम्, अरणी, प्रायोपवेशनम्, अब्रह्मण्यम्.

6. (*a*.) Give and explain the stage-directions occurring in the first four Acts of S'akuntalâ, with their English equivalents, if any. (*b*.) To what caste does the Vidûshaka in Sanskrit plays belong? What propensities commonly observable in the Brahman mendicants of the present day are attributed to him? (*c*.) Give four instances of the Vidûshaka's humour or wit in S'akuntalâ. **8**

7. (*a*.) Give the substance of the conversation between Dilîpa and Kumbhodara. (*b*.) Trace Raghu's career of conquest, giving the names ancient and modern if any, of the countries through which he passed with their geographical positions. (*c*.) What theory **10**

about the illumination of the moon do you find referred to in one of Kâlidâsa's S'lokas in the Raghuvans'a.

8. (*a.*) What sort of wisdom does the first tantra teach? (*b.*) Give the substance of Karataka's expostulations with Damanaka, when through the intrigues of the latter, Pingalaka and Sanjîvaka have become bitter enemies, and are ready to fight with each other. (*c.*) State the morals of the stories of Dantila, the three fishes, and Sûchîmukha and the monkeys, and narrate any one of them. (*d.*) What theory about the production of pearls do you find alluded to in one of the S'lokas in the first *tantra*. **10**

9. (*a.*) Quote from the first *tantra* any epigrammatic sayings on the following subjects, or of the following purport:— **8**

1. The duty of hospitality.
2. The inveteracy of custom.
3. The character of a man is formed by the company he keeps.
4. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
5. Constant dropping wears away stones.

(*b.*) Do you find in S'akuntalâ an idea similar to that expressed in the following lines:

"But you, O you,
So perfect, and so peerless, are created
Of every creasure's best."

If you do, quote the passage.

10. Give (*a*) the 1st pers. sing. and the 3rd pers. sing. and plural of the aorist of **10**

घा par. and atm., रुच्, शास्, पीड्, अर्ह 10th conj., सञ्ज्, वह्, लू, फल्, नम्, ग्लै, लिह् and रुह्

(*b.*) The 2nd pers. sing. and 3r pers. sing. and plural of the perfect of यज्, भ्रम्, राज्, वम्, तॄ, and उख्.

(*c.*) The desideratives of दम्भ्, मा, दह्, and इ *with* अधि, to study.

(*d.*) The participles of the reduplicated perfect of दा, कॄ, लभ् and वह्.

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

J. G. BUHLER, PH.D.; R. G. BHANDARKAR, M.A

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Translate into English:— **25**

a. काश्यपः । वत्से । इतः सद्यो हुताग्नीन्प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व ।
॥ सर्वे परिक्रामन्ति ॥
काश्यपः । ॥ ऋक्छन्दसाशास्ते ॥
अमी वेदिं परितः कृष्णधिष्ण्याः समिद्धन्तः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः ।
अपघ्नन्तो दुरितं हव्यगन्धैर्वितानास्त्वां वन्हयः पावयन्तु ॥
प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीम्॥ सदृशम् ॥ क्व ते शार्ङ्गरवाभिश्राः ॥
॥ प्रविश्य ॥
शिष्यः । भगवन् । इमेस्मः ।

काश्यपः । भगिन्यास्ते मार्गमादेशय ।
शार्ङ्गरवः । इत इतो भवती ॥ सर्वे परिक्रामन्ति ॥
काश्यपः । भो भोः संनिहितास्तपोवनतरवः ।
पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या
नादत्ते प्रियमण्डनापि भवतां स्नेहेन या पल्लवम् ।
आद्ये वः कुसुमप्रसूतिसमये यस्या भवत्युत्सवः
सेयं याति शकुन्तला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायताम् ॥
॥ कोकिलरवं सूचयित्वा ॥
अनुमतगमना शकुन्तला
तरुभिरियं वनवासबन्धुभिः ।
परभृतविरुतं कलं यथा
प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशम् ॥
॥ आकाशे ॥
रम्यान्तरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिश्छायाद्रुभिर्नियमितार्क-
मयूखतापः ।
भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः
शान्तानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पन्थाः ॥

b. अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिद्वनोद्देशे चटकदंपती तमालतरुकृतनीडौ 25
प्रतिवसतः स्म । अथ तयोर्गच्छता कालेन संतति-
रभवत् । अन्यस्मिन्नहनि प्रमत्तो वनगजः कश्चित्तं
तमालवृक्षं घर्मार्त्तश्छायार्थी समाश्रितः । ततो मदो-
त्कर्षात्तां तस्य शाखां चटकाश्रितां पुष्करायेणाकृष्या-
भाङ्क्षीत् । तस्या भङ्गेन चटकाण्डानि सर्वाणि

विशीर्णानि । आयुःशेषतया च चटकौ कथमपि मणि-
र्नोज्झितौ । अथ चटका स्वाण्डभङ्गाभिभूता प्रलापा-
न्कुर्वाणा न किंचित्सुखमासासाद । एतस्मिन्नन्तरे
तस्यास्तान्प्रलापान्सभाकर्ण्य काष्ठकूटो नाम पक्षी तस्याः
परमसुहृत्तद्दुःखदुःखितोभ्युपेत्य तामुवाच । भगवति ।
किं प्रलापेन उक्तं च यतः ।

नष्टं मृतमतिक्रान्तं नानुशोचन्ति पण्डिताः ।
पण्डितानांच मूर्खाणां विशेषोयं यतः स्मृतः ॥

तथाच ।

अशोच्यानीह भूतानि यो मूढस्तानि शोचति ।
सदुःखाल्लभते दुःखं द्वावनर्थौ निषेवते ॥

अन्यच्च ।

श्लेष्माश्रु बान्धवैर्मुक्तं प्रेतो भुङ्क्ते यतोवशः ।
तस्मान्न रोदितव्यं हि क्रियाः कार्याश्च शक्तितः ॥

चटका प्राह । परं किमनेन दुष्टगजेन मदान्मे संतानस्य
क्षयः कृतः । तद्यदि त्वं मम सत्यसुहृत्तदस्य
गजापसदस्य वधोपायं चिन्तय यस्यानुष्ठानेन मे
संततिविनाशदुःखमपसरति । उक्तं च यतः

आपदि येनापकृतं येन च हसितं दशासु विषमासु ।
अपकृत्य तयोरुभयोः पुनरपि जातं नरं मन्ये ॥

2. Translate into Sanskrit :— **50**

Once upon a time there lived a lion in a certain forest, who ruled over its inhabitants with great severity and daily exacted from them the tribute due

to a king. One day he roved about for a long time without being able to find an animal which he might seize as his daily portion. Tired and worn with hunger, he at last entered a cave, in the hope that it might belong to some animal which had gone out and which might on its return serve as his supper. He therefore concealed himself within and kept himself perfectly quiet. Now this cave belonged to a jackal, who had gone in search of prey into the forest. After a short time the jackal came back and was greatly astonished to see the track of a lion leading into the cave. In order to see whether the lion was still there, he had recourse to a stratagem and addressed the cave in the following manner: "O cave, why doest thou not greet me on my return, as usual?" The lion hearing this, thought, "O, oh, probably the cave is afraid to greet him on account of my being concealed in it. I will therefore answer in its stead, lest the jackal should perceive his danger." Consequently he began to utter a mighty roar. The jackal hearing this, fled and exclaimed, whilst fleeing, "Forsooth, I have become old and grey in this forest, but I never heard caves talk."

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GREEK—PAPER I.

HERODOTUS, BK. I, EURIPIDES, HECUBA.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give an account of the plot of the Hecuba. What is the metre used in dialogue, and what the principal one used in the choruses? **10**

What was the nature and function of the chorus in a Greek Drama?

II. Translate, explaining any peculiar constructions, the following— **15**

1. οὔτε γὰρ φέρειν ὅπλα
οὔτ' ἔγχος οἷος τ' ἦν.

2. Τροία θ' Ἕκτορος τ' ἀπόλλυται
ψυχὴ, πατρῴα θ' ἑστία κατεσκάφη,
αὐτὸς δὲ βωμῷ πρὸς θεοδμήτῳ πίτνει.

3. μήτηρ ἐμὴ δύστηνος ἐκ Τροίας πάρα.

4. περᾷ γὰρ ἤδ' ὑπὸ σκηνῆς πόδα.

5. οἶσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσον;

III. Translate and explain allusions— **10**

1. ὁρῶ σ', Ὀδυσσεῦ, δεξιὰν ὑφ' εἵματος
κρύπτοντα χεῖρα, καὶ πρόσωπον ἔμπαλιν
στρέφοντα, μή σου προσθίγω γενειάδος.
θάρσει· πέφευγας τὸν ἐμὸν ἱκέσιον Δία.

2. ἔνθα πρωτόγονός τε φοῖνιξ
δάφνα θ' ἱεροὺς ἀνέσχε
πτόρθους Λατοῖ φίλᾳ
ὠδῖνος ἄγαλμα δίας.

3. τὰν τοῖν Διοσκούροιν Ἑλέναν κάσιν, Ἰδαῖόν τε βούταν
αἰνόπαριν κατάρᾳ διδοῦσ', ἐπεί με γᾶς ἐκ πατρῴας ἀπώλεσεν
ἐξῴκισέν τ' οἴκων γάμος, οὐ γάμος.

IV. Translate:— **10**

1. ὦ φῶς· προσειπεῖν γὰρ σὸν ὄνομ' ἔξεστί μοι,
μέτεστι δ' οὐδὲν, πλὴν ὅσον χρόνον ξίφους
βαίνω μεταξὺ καὶ πυρᾶς Ἀχιλλέως.

2. ἀπὸ δὲ στεφάναν κέκαρσαι
πύργων, κατὰ δ' αἰθάλου
κηλῖδ' οἰκτροτάταν κέχρωσαι.

What would the prosaic construction of these lines be?

3. *ἀλίμενόν τις ὡς εἰς ἄντλον πεσὼν*
λέχριος ἐκπέσῃ φίλας καρδίας
ἀμέρσας βίον. τὸ γὰρ ὑπέγγυον
δίκᾳ καὶ θεοῖσιν οὖ ξυμπίτνει,
ὀλέθριον, ὀλέθριον κακὸν.

V. *κτεῖν'—ὡς ἐν Ἄργει φόνια λουτρὰ σ' ἀναμένει.* 5

How was this prophecy fulfilled?

VI. Translate:— 10

1. *λέγουσιν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Πριάμου, ἀκηκούτα ταῦτα, ἐθελῆσαι οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος δι' ἁρπαγῆς γενέσθαι γυναῖκα, ἐπιστάμενον πάντως ὅτι οὐ δώσει δίκας· οὔτε γὰρ ἐκείνους διδόναι.*

2. *ἀπειλήθεντα ἐς ἀπορίην.*

3. *οὗτος ὁ λέων . . . . κεῖται ἐν τῷ Κορινθίων θησαυρῷ, ἔλκων σταθμὸν ἕβδομον ἡμιτάλαντον.*

VII. In what dialect did Herodotus write? Mention some of its peculiarities. 5

Parse—

σβεσθῆναι, ἐκπεπέτασται, ἑαλώκοτας, ἀνενειχθέντων.

VIII. Translate and explain:— 15

1. *ἐκάλεε μὲν Δία Καθάρσιον . . . Ἐπίστιόν τε καὶ Ἑταιρήϊον.*

2. *ὦ Κροῖσε, ἐπιστάμενόν με τὸ θεῖον, πᾶν ἐὸν φθονερόν τε καὶ ταραχῶδες, ἐπειρωτᾷς ἀνθρωπηΐων πρήγματων πέρι;*

3. *ἡ γὰρ Βαβυλωνίη χώρη πᾶσα, κατάπερ ἡ Λιγυπτίη κατατέτμηται ἐς διώρυχας· καὶ ἡ μεγίστη τῶν διωρύχων ἐστὶ νηυσιπέρητος, πρὸς ἥλιον τετραμμένη τὸν χειμερινόν.*

4. *νομέας ἰτέης ταμόμενοι . . . περιτείνουσι τούτοισι διφθέρας στεγαστρίδας.*

IX. What different cases do the following prepositions govern, and what is their meaning in each instance? **10**

ἐπὶ, μετὰ, περὶ, πρὸς.

Translate—

γνῶθι, συγγνῶθι, ἀναγνῶθι, μεταγνῶθι, χράω, χράομαι.

X. Give an account of the taking of Babylon by Cyrus. **10**

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

GREEK—PAPER II.

XEN. CYROP. EDEIA I., II.; HOM. IL. IV.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate, explaining where necessary:— **25**

1 *Ὣς φάτ' Ἀθηναίη, τῷ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πεῖθεν.*
Ἀυτίκ' ἐσύλα τόξον ἐὔξοον ἰξάλου αἰγὸς
Ἀγρίου, ὅν ῥά ποτ' αὐτὸς ὑπὸ στέρνοιο τυχήσας
Πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα, δεδεγμένος ἐν προδοκῇσιν,
Βεβλήκει πρὸς στῆθος· ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἔμπεσε πέτρῃ.
Τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἑκκαιδεκάδωρα πεφύκει.
Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κερωξόος ἤραρε τέκτων,
Πᾶν δ' εὖ λειήνας χρυσέην ἐπέθηκε κορώνην.
Καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκε τανυσσάμενος, ποτὶ γαίῃ
Ἀγκλίνας· πρόσθεν δὲ σάκεα σχέθον ἐσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι,
Μὴ πρὶν ἀναΐξειαν ἀρήϊοι υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,
Πρίν βλῆσθαι Μενέλαον ἀρήϊον Ἀτρέος υἱόν.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ σύλα πῶμα φαρέτρης, ἐκ δ' ἕλετ' ἰὸν
Ἀβλῆτα πτερόεντα, μελαινῶν ἕρμ' ὀδυνάων·
Αἶψα δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ κατεκόσμει πικρὸν ὀϊστὸν
Εὔχετο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Λυκηγενέϊ κλυτοτόξῳ
Ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην
Οἴκαδε νοστήσας ἱερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελείης.

ILIAD IV. 104—121.

2. *Ὡς δ' οὐκ ἀπεδίδρασκεν, ἐκ τοῦ ἡττάσθαι, εἰς τὸ μὴ* **25**
ποιεῖν ὃ ἡττῶτο, ἀλλ' ἐκαλινδεῖτο ἐν τῷ πειρᾶσθαι αὖθις
βέλτιον ποιεῖν, ταχὺ μὲν εἰς τὸ ἴσον ἀφίκετο τῇ ἱππικῇ τοῖς
ἡλικιώταις· ταχὺ δὲ παρῄει, διὰ τὸ ἐρᾷν τοῦ ἔργου· ταχὺ δὲ
τὰ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία ἀναλώκει, διώκων καὶ βάλλων καὶ
κατακαίνων· ὥστε ὁ Ἀστυάγης οὐκέτ' εἶχεν αὐτῷ συλλέγειν
θηρία. Καὶ ὁ Κῦρος αἰσθόμενος ὅτι βουλόμενος οὐ δύναιτο οἷ
ξῶντα πολλὰ παρέχειν, ἔλεγε πρὸς αὐτὸν,—Ὦ πάππε, τί σε
δεῖ θηρία ξητοῦντα πράγματα ἔχειν; Ἀλλ' ἦν ἐμὲ ἐκπέμπῃς
ἐπὶ θήραν σὺν τῷ θείῳ, νομιῶ, ὅσα ἂν ἴδω θηρία, ἐμοὶ
ταῦτα τρέφεσθαι. Ἐπιθυμῶν δὲ σφόδρα ἐξιέναι ἐπὶ τὴν θήραν,
οὐκέθ' ὁμοίως λιπαρεῖν ἐδύνατο, ὥσπερ παῖς ὤν, ἀλλ' ὀκνηρότερον προσῄει.

XEN. CYROP. BK. I.

Translate, explaining where necessary :— **25**

III. For Greek Prose :— **50**

While Euryclidas was holding the Ephori in discourse, the others ran upon them with their drawn swords. They were all slain but Agesilaus, and he was then thought to have shared the same fate, for he was the first man that fell; but in a little time he conveyed himself silently out of the room, and crept into a little building which was the temple of "Fear." This temple was generally shut up, but then happened to be open. When he was got in he immediately barred the door. The other four were despatched outright; and so were above ten more

who came to their assistance. Those who remained quiet received no harm; nor were any hindered from departing from the city. Nay, Agesilaus himself was spared, when he came the next day out of the temple.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES, CLEOMENES.

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

CICERO, PRO MURENA; ÆNEID, BOOK I.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into English:— **50**

1. Quare delectant homines, mihi crede, ludi, etiam illos, qui dissimulant, non solum eos qui fatentur: quod ego in mea petitione sensi: nam nos quoque habuimus scenam competitricem. Quodsi ego, qui trinos ludos ædilis feceram, tamen Antonii ludis commovebar: tibi, qui casu nullos feceras, nihil hujus istam ipsam, quam irrides, argenteam scenam, adversatam putas? sed hæc sanè sint paria omnia: sit par forensis opera militari: sit par militari suffragatio urbana: sit idem, magnificentissimos et nullos unquam fecisse ludos: quid? in ipsa prætura nihilne existimas inter tuam et istius sortem interfuisse? Hujus sors ea fuit, quam omnes tui necessarii tibi optabamus, juris dicundi: in qua gloriam conciliat magnitudo negotii, gratiam, æquitatis largitio.— * * * Quid tua sors? tristis, atrox: quæstio peculatus, ex altera parte lacrymarum et squaloris, ex altera plena catenarum atque judicum.

2. Jamque adscendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet, adversasque adspectat desuper arces
Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam:

Miratur portas, strepitumque, et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii: pars ducere muros,
Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa:
Pars optare locum tecto, et concludere sulco.
Jura, magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum.
Hic portus alii effodiunt, hic alta theatris
Fundamenta locant alii: immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris.
Qualis apes æstate nova per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor: cum gentis adultos
Educunt fœtus, aut cum liquentia mella
Stipant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas:
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent.
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.

II. Translate into Latin:— 50

For my part, Senators, had I thought it the best course that Catilina should be punished with death, I would not have given the bravo one hour's lease of life. For if men of the highest standing, and most eminent citizens, were not only not disgraced, but ennobled, by the blood of the Gracchi and many others, assuredly I had no reason to fear that the death of this parricide of citizens would entail obloquy on me hereafter. Though there are not wanting those of senatorial rank, who either do not see what is impending, or wilfully ignore what they see: and there are many, and those not the ill-disposed only but the ignorant also, who, following their lead, would call it an act of arbitrary cruelty if I had brought him to punishment.

(Cicero in Catilinam I.)

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

CÆSAR DE BELL. GALL. I. OVID, FASTI, BK. I.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate and explain:— **15**

1. Divitiacus multis cum lacrymis Cæsarem complexus obsecrare cœpit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus, quam se, doloris capere, propterea quod, quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed pæne ad perniciem suam uteretur, sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri.

2. Factum etiam nuper in Italiâ servili tumultu, quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent.

What is the antecedent of quos?

3. Cæsar Æduos frumentum *flagitare*.

4. Largiter posse.

II. 1. Draw a map of Gallia marking the position of the tribes mentioned by Cæsar in Book I. with the principal rivers and mountain ranges. **15**

2. What are the modern names of Lacus Lemanus, Bibracte, Garumna, Noric?

III. 1. Decline *domus* in both numbers. **10**

2. What is there peculiar in the constructions of *rus*, *domus*, and *humus* with certain verbs? Give instances.

3. What is the difference in meaning between *domi* and *in domo*; and what case would you call *domi?*

IV. 1. What prepositions govern more than one case, and with what difference of meaning? **10**

2. Give instances of neuter passive verbs, and of verbs with reduplicated perfects.

V. Distinguish between ille, iste; alius, alter; ambo, uterque; quis, qui. **5**

VI. Translate and explain fully:— **20**

1. Ille nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur:
   Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi.
2. Est quoque, quo populum jus est includere septis:
   Est quoque, qui nono semper ab orbe redit.
3. Dum casa Martigenam capiebat parva Quirinum
   Et dabat exiguum fluminis ulva torum,
   Jupiter augusta vix totus stabat in æde
   Inque Jovis dextrâ fictile fulmen erat.
4. Rusticus *emeritum* palo suspendat aratrum.

   What is the allusion in "emeritum"?

VII. What is the metre of the Fasti; and what feet are employed in it? What is the *Cæsura*? Give instances of lines in which it is variously placed. **10**

VIII. 1. Give the names of the months and of the days of the week in the Roman Calendar, with their English equivalents. **15**

2. Translate:—

He remained at Rome till March 6th, and then went to Tarentum, returning to Rome on August 22nd.

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER I.

R. H. PINHEY, C.S.
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What do you know of Mahipati from his Bhaktavijaya in respect of his education, accomplishments as a scholar, his religious tenets, and the particular sect to which he belonged ? 5

II. What were the sources from which he compiled the Bhaktavijaya, and what is their historical value ? Distinguish clearly between the real and the fiction of the Bhaktavijaya. 4

III. "मंदमती अज्ञान । मी नाहीं केलें काव्यपठण । 4
नाहीं पाहिलें ग्रंथपुराण । गीर्वाणभाषा नेणें मी ॥"

Is this probable or not ? Give your reasons for the side you maintain.

IV. Translate the following into English, adding notes of explanation wherever necessary :— 7

a. सरतीं वचनें करावीं

b. ना तरी प्रसिद्ध पुराणीं नसे सरिता ।
परी सिंधूमिळणीं पावे मान्यता
कीं कल्पतरूचे छायेसी बसतां ।
दारिद्र आपणा न बाधी ॥

c. विप्रीं सांडिला आचार ।
क्षत्रीं सांडिला विचार ।

चतुर्थाश्रम साचार ।
अधरामर न करतील ॥

d. गायत्रीचा लोप झाला ।
साबरीमंत्र प्रकटला ॥

e. कीं थिल्लरांत समुद्र ।
झांकिलिया झांकेना ॥

f. वेदांत आणि कोकशास्त्राला ।
साम्यता कैसी येईल ॥

g. मग साबडीं नामे गाउनी ।
हरि रंगणीं नाचतसे ॥

V. Explain fully the following passages :— 6

a. निर्दय अविंधाचे गांवीं । मनुष्य चांगला पोषिती पाहीं ।
शेवटीं करिती त्याची ममई । तैसें होईल वाटतें ॥

b. भक्त अभक्त दोघे जण । त्यांस दिधलें सायोज्य सदन ॥

c. मर्यादा तुटलियावरी । चौघाचारी नेईन मी ॥

d. कीं नळिकेमाजी सांपडला । रावा जसा निज भ्रांती ॥

e. तेणें साष्टांग करूनि नमन । वंदिले चरण तयाचे ॥

f. सांडूनि विप्रांची संगती । अनामिकांसी लाविली प्रीती ॥

VI. Remark upon the grammar of the following :— 5

a. होऊनियां आर्तभूत । धरासि नेला कमाल भक्त ॥

b. निशीकाळीं ठेवितां समोर ॥

c. कीं लवकुशाचा प्रताप ऐकोनी ॥

d. असिलता घेवोनि सांगातें ॥

e. कीं उदयासि पातला तमारी ॥

f. हाचि पयाब्धी क्षीरसागर ।
नाना दृष्टांत जळचर ।
सप्रेमजीवनीं धांवती ॥

g. श्रीरामभजन सप्रेमयुक्त ।
करीतसे तेधवां ॥

h. दृष्टीस देखोनि यतेश्वर ॥

i. गांठी देऊनि दाढीवेणी ।
पळोनि जाती वानर ॥

k. तस्करांचें शिरच्छेदन ।
द्रव्याकरितां झालें कीं ॥

VII. Give the story of Jayadéva as related in the Bhaktavijaya. What is he celebrated for? Do you know for certain the place where he was born, and where he flourished? **4**

VIII. (*a*) Give the etymology of the following words, (*b*) state clearly, in each case, the principles of philology you proceed upon, and (*c*) stating the sense in which they are used, quote as far as you can, the lines where they occur. **12**

अर्पिसी, जवादी, अष्टक, पतंगी, गोरियाचें, ब्रह्महत्यार, येरझार, झांक, झणी, परी, ढाळ, पिसुण, बोहरी, वेहरण, वोसंडोन, वोझरत, वाव.

IX. Define Sandhi, and distinguish between Sandhi in Sanskrit and Sandhi in Marathi. 4

X. Compound words are generally divided into तत्पुरुष, कर्मधारय, बहुव्रीहि, द्विगु, द्वंद्व and अव्ययीभाव. Can you give a better division? Give instances of real अव्ययीभाव in Marathi. 8

XI. "अमानित्वम् अदम्भित्वम् अहिंसा शान्तिर् आर्जवम् ।
आचार्योपासनं शौचं स्थैर्यम् आत्मविनिग्रहः ॥" 8

Bhagavadgîta, XIII. 8.

Give in a few words the substance of Jñáneshvar's commentary on this verse.

XII. What is Jñana according to Jñáneshvar? What does it lead to? 5

XIII. Quote the most striking illustrations of Jñáneshvara in his own words on the following verse:— 8

"अद्वेष्टा सर्वभूतानां मैत्रः करुण एव च ।
निर्ममो निरहंकारः समदुःखसुखः क्षमी."

Gita XII. 13.

Enemy of none, nay even a kind friend of every creature, knowing no "mine," free from pride, same to pain and pleasure, and possessed of forbearance.

XIV. एक न पचवितीच कण ।
इये हिंसेचिये भेणें ।
तेथ कदर्थले प्राण ।
तेचि हिंसा ॥

(*a*) What does एक mean here? (*b*) Write a philological note upon इये. (c) Analyse कदर्थले and give other instances of similar formations.

XV. Parse the words underlined in the following passages and explain fully their grammar :— 4

a. "नाना चराचरीं भूतीं । दाटणी नोहे क्षिती ॥"

b. "राखोडी फुंकिनां भारी । दीप न लागे जया परी ।
तैसा शब्द ब्रह्मकुमरी । ज्ञान न पवे ॥"
"अवघें जन्म वायां गेलें विषया संगें
शिणलेती वाउगे मायामोहें"

XVI. What are the principal tenets of the sect to which Námadeva belongs? Illustrate your answers by quotations from his abhangs. 6

XVII. *a.* Account fully for the nasal एं being used as a termination for forming neuter substantives, adjectives, and the so-called infinitive mood in Marathi, giving at the same time the origin of the latter. 5

b. State clearly what is सामान्यरूप and say how it arose in Marathi.

XVIII. Which do you think to be the more correct construction रामाचे करण्यानें or रामाच्या करण्यानें? And why? What is the difference between the genitive and the possessive? Which do we possess in Marathi? 3

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER II.

R. H. PINHEY, C.S.

SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate the following passages into idiomatic Marathi :— 20

The description given by Columbus of the natives whom he encounters in his voyages is almost always favourable. Indeed, the description of any man or thing depends as much on the person describing, as on the thing or person described. Those little differences in look or dress, which excite the ready mockery of the untravelled rustic, appear very slight indeed to the man who, like Columbus or Las Casas, has seen many lands, and travelled over many minds. The rude Spanish common soldier perceived a far greater difference between himself and the Indian, than did the most accomplished man who visited the Indies, when he made to himself a similar comparison. Occasionally, in a narrow nature, however cultivated, the commonest prejudices hold their ground; but, in general, knowledge sees behind and beyond disgust, and suffices to conquer it.

The gloomy cleft of superstition once entered, how hard to retrace the steps! (One wise man, or one hero alas, how little understood!) is the cause of introducing a cruel, a barbarous, or a silly rite. How many heroes and how many wise men must battle for ages to subdue that one small item of superstition! For all the dread past is summoned up against them; and whatever is dark, fierce, stupid, or intolerant, in the minds of their fellow-men of the present generation, comes forth to fight against the few wise and

heroic men, if any such there be, who discern the magnitude of the superstition.

(*Help's Spanish Conquest.*)

II. Translate the following lines into intelligible Marathi prosè :—

But where to find that happiest stop below,
Who can direct, when all pretend to know?
The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone,
Boldly proclaims that happiest stop his own ;
Extols the treasures of his stormy seas,
And his long nights of revelry and ease.
The naked Negro, panting at the Line,
Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine,
Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave,
And thanks his gods for all the good they gave.
Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam,
His first, best country, ever is at home.
And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,
And estimate the blessings which they share,
Though patriots flatter, still shall wisdom find,
An equal portion dealt to all mankind :
As different good, by art or nature given,
To different nations, makes their blessings even.

(*Goldsmith.*)

III. Translate the following sentences into Marathi, taking care to preserve the sense and meaning of the idioms :— **15**

1. In the exercise of a sound discretion he sought to accomplish the end in view.
2. Yar Mahomed was continually declaring that his heart was with Iran.
3. The genius of Persia had then free scope for its exercise, and turned to the best account its opportunities of double dealing.

4. Low was an old officer who had sat at the feet of John Malcolm and graduated in diplomacy under him.

5. W. has more of the poet in him, but is quite as apt to run wide of the meaning of the Greek.

6. Though I am native here, and to the manner born.

7. It is a custom
More honoured in the breach than the observance.

8. Though this be madness yet there's method in it.

9. He felt that he owed it to his own dignity to act thus.

10. In the face of all these facts the proffered services were declined by men who nevertheless had the interests of the institution sincerely at heart.

IV. (*a*) What are the sources that supplied the information given in the biographical sketches of the *Kavicharitra?* (*b*) What is the extent to which the credibility of the work may be accepted? (*c*) Has it any, and if so, what are its claims to be styled *a collection of* "LIVES" *of Indian Poets*? And (*d*) how far is it capable of affording the advantages to be expected from Biography? **12**

V. Compare the stories of the "प्राकृतकवि" with those of the "तामिळकवि" as given in the *Kavicharitra.* (*b*) Give a list of the works, (1) of Jñaveshvara, (2) Mucundaraja, and (3) Ramadasa, together with short descriptions of each of the works. **7**

VI. (*a.*) Give a brief account of तेनाल रामलिंग. By what other name is he generally known? (*b*) Give the story of the production of the पंचडब्बू. **5**

VII. Translate into English :— **16**

a "बाइ म्या उगवतांच रवीला
दाट घालुनि दधी चरवीला
त्यांत गे फिरवितांच रवीला
सारकाढुनि हरी चरवीला"
"नयनशरधनुर्ध्यें भोवयाच्या प्रतापें
श्रवणवरिहि येती तांबडे कोप तापें
अधर थरथरीती रक्तवर्ण स्वभावे
अशिस तुज पहावें बोलिलों याचि भावें."
".तो दशकंठ अकुंठ विसां भुजिं तें विषकंठधनू
उचली
कष्टत कोष्ठ वरी द्विज ओष्ठ हि चाउनि ज्या जरि
ते खचली
त्या उपरी दडपे झडपे मग आनन पंक्ति घरे रचली
वासुनि दांत मुखांत दहांत पडे मति गाढ तमीं
पचली."

Comment upon the grammatical and other peculiarities that you may find in the above stanzas. Derive fully उगवतां, उचली, चाउनि, वासुनि. Whence is the causal व in Marathi?

b हांका मारितां यादवसेनी कांपे थरथरां धरणी
खचोनि पडों पाहे तरणी चंद्रशकलें भूतळा
अंदोळला गिरि कैलासु ढळला वैकुंठींचा कळसु

देवांगना मानूनि त्रासु शोक करीती आक्रोशें
उमा रमा रेणुका सती लोपामुद्रा अरुंधती
क्षोभें उदक घेऊनि हातीं शाप मुखें वदावया
शंकरनयनींचा प्रळयाग्नी 'उसळोनि स्रवों पाहे धरणी
कौरवकुळाचिये काननीं बीज निर्मुळ करावया
कपिलादिक सिद्ध ऋषि त्यां नावरे अद्भुत रोष
ह्मणती क्षमा करील ईश परि आमुतें न करवे."

"तसाचि उरलों कसा पतित मी नसें काय कीं
कृपाचि सरली असेंहि नघडे जगन्नायकीं
नसेन दिसलों कसा नयन सर्वसाक्षी रवी
विषाद धरिला ह्मणों न सुरभी विषक्षीर वी."
"कुरुसैन्यांत गमे ज्यापरि रंभाकाननांत वारा हो
त्या विजयश्री देउनि परिरंभा कां न नातवा राहो"
"गेला विचार नकरुनि केंवि अहो पुष्कराक्ष
सीमा या.
तुमच्या साधुत्वाची माय नव्हे शुष्क राक्षसी
माया."

"दुष्यंतसद्मपद्मीं ते स्त्री श्रीकण्व भानु शिष्यकरीं
नेली पुत्रासुगंधासह धर्मनयांबुपूर्णनगरसरी."
"सेतु न तो यत्पतिनें स्वसुता नेली जसी वृकें एणी
त्या लंकेची श्रीभूदेवीनें वोढिली असे वेणी.
किंवा तो कपिकटकोत्तरसिंधूद्गतबुभुक्षुकालाही.
दूर पसरला खाया रात्रिचरा क्षुद्रबेडकाला ही"

"सूं सणणणसणणणणण वाजति शरानिकर काय-
हानिकर
वदले सुरमुनि करतो नररूपें रुद्र काय हा
निकर."

"हा सीते हा सीते टाकुनि जावें तुवां न रामातें
राहूतें जोवें सुधा देवि न जिरलीस तूं नरा मातें
हा सीते तुजवांचुनि सर्वहि मज तापहेतु हा सीते
हा सीते तूंचि मज व्यसनसमुद्रांत सेतु हा सीते
हा सीते हान जगत्प्राण खरा वाघ वायु हा सीते
हा सीते व्याळाचि हा व्यक्त पितो रावणवायु हा सीते
हा सीते मज दता त्वन्मुखजित चन्द्र ताप हा सीते
हा सीते करितो द्विजराज हि ह्मणवूनि पाप हा सीते."

What does याज्ञसेनी mean? Derive the word. Who were लोपामुद्रा, रेणुका, अरुंधती? To whom does नातवा refer to, and why? Point out all the figures of speech in the above passages, (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*), and criticize the stanza "दुष्यंत . . . . . सरीं."

d. What is rhyme? Define it accurately and apply your definition to the last eight lines of (*c*).

VIII. Translate closely into English and paraphrase in current Marathi the following passages:— **10**

"अवघाचि संसार सुखाचा करीन
अवघ्या भावें धरीन विठ्ठल एक
अवघा शीण भाग हिरोनि घेईल
अवघेचि तोडील मायापाश."

"अवघे निरंतर करा हा विचार ।
भवसिंधूचा पार तरिजे कैवी ॥
अवघें जन्म वायां गेलें विषया संगें ।
गिणलेती वाउगे मायामोहें ॥
अवघा वेळ करा संसाराचा धंदा ।
परि वाचे वदा हरिचें नाम ॥"
"आणि इसाळू जैसा घरा ।
कां दंदिया हातियेरा ।
न विसंबे भांडारा । लुब्धकु जैसा ॥
कां एकुलतिया बाळका । वरपडेान ठाके अंबिका
मधुविषीं मधुमक्षिका । लोभिणी जैसी ॥
अर्जुना जो या परी । अंतःकरणां जतन करी
नेदी उभें ठाकों द्वारीं । इंद्रियांचियां ॥
समाधीचे शेजे पाशीं । बांधोनि घाली ज्ञानासी
चित्त चैतन्य समरसीं । अंतःकरण ॥"
"ऐसा बोधचि केवळ । जो होऊनि असे निष्कळ
त्याही वरी भजनशीळ । माझ्या ठाईं ॥
तया ऐसें दुसरें । आह्मां पढियंतें सायरें
नाहीं गा साचोकारें । तुझी आण पांडवा.
पार्था जयाच्या ठायीं । विषम्याची वार्ता नाहीं
रिपुमित्रां दोहीं । सरिसा पाड ॥"

6. ज्याचा शास्त्रीं शस्त्रीं व्यवहारीं वासुदेववत्समज
काय तुझी केलाहो आणुनि तो भेटवाचि वस मज

बहुधा तुह्मीं धरुनि गुरुकृतचक्रव्यूहभेदकामातें
केलाचि पुढें नाहीं तरि करिता स्पर्श खेद कां मातें
न तुह्मीं न कौरव हि मी तद्घातक कीं तया रिघायाचा
कथिला उपाय चवला आधीं म्या न कथिला निघायाचा
एतक्यांसि एक बालक संरक्षण कठिण कां नवल यांचें
भुज सौकुमार्य सुचलें अपनयनहि सेवकां न वलयांचें.

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

GUJARATI—PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON THE TRANSLATION OF ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY OF INDIA AND THE ALANKA'RA PRAVESHA, WITH TRANSLATION, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *a.* How are the vocables of the Gujarátí language to be classified as to their origin? **13**

b. What is meant by the દેશ્ય શબ્દ of Gujarátí? Give a few examples with their renderings. If any of them are compound words, show their composition.

c. What is the meaning of the following grammatical terms:—લોપ, આગમ, and વર્ણવિકાર? Give an example of each in illustration.

d. What are the Samásas of the following words : જલચર, મહેંદ્રાચલ, સંધ્યાકાલ, હસ્તિશાલા, પાણિપાદ, પ્રિયભાર્યા, અન્તરોમ, સપુત્ર ?

e. What are the modifications which the particles દુર્, and અતિ undergo when prefixed to words? What is the power of the particle આ when prefixed to words ? Illustrate your answer by examples.

2. *a.* What are the subjects treated of in the first Khanda of the *Hindusthánano Itihása ?* 12

b. What is the etymological meaning of *itihása ?* Compare it with "*history.*"

c. What are the sources of information to which Elphinstone refers in the early portions of his history ?

d. What are the roots, formation, and meaning of the designations બ્રાહ્મણ, ક્ષત્રિય, વૈશ્ય, શૂદ્ર ? With what latitude were they originally used ?

3. Translate into English the following passage, and give the derivation of the words underlined :— 20

બધા ઉત્પન્ન થએલા પદાર્થોમાં બ્રાહ્મણ મુખ્ય છે. જગત્ તથા તેમાં જે બધી ચીજ છે, તે તેની છે. અને તેની કૃપાથી બીજા માણસો જીવેછે. બ્રાહ્મણ પોતાના શાપથી ફોજ, હાથી, ઘોડા, એશુદ્ધાં રાજાનો નાશ કરી રાકશે ; બીજા લોક તથા લોકપાલ, અને દેવ તથા મનુષ્ય ઉત્પન્ન કરી રાકશે ; રાજાકરતાં બ્રાહ્મણને વિશેષ માન આપવું. બ્રાહ્મણના જીવને તથા શરીરને જે લોકો દુઃખ દેશે તેઓને આ જગતમાં અતિશય કઠણ શિક્ષા કરવી એવું કહ્યું છે, અને આવતા જગતમાં ઘણી શિક્ષા થશે એવી બ્બહીક દેખાડેલી છે. બ્રાહ્મણ અતિ ઘોર પાપ કરે તો

પણ તેને દેહાન્ત શાસન નથી. બીજી વર્ણના લોકોનો અપરાધ બ્રાહ્મણ કરે, તો તે વિષે ઘણી રહેમ નજર રાખીને ચાલવું એવું લખ્યું છે. એવું છતાં કોઈ બીજો માણસ જો બ્રાહ્મણનો અપરાધ કરે, તો તેને તેથી દરાગણી સજ્ઞિથી સજા કરવી.

4. Translate correctly and idiomatically the following sentences : — **10**

a. The government of the society thus constituted was vested in an absolute monarch.

b. "If a king were not to punish the guilty, the stronger would roast the weaker like fish on a spit."

c. The rational and pleasing picture is broken by the mention of many of those precautions which must take from all the enjoyments of an Asiatic monarch.

5. *a.* Translate the following words into English in their technical rhetorical sense :— **10**

ઉપમા, ઉત્પ્રેક્ષા, રૂપક, અનન્વય, પ્રતીપ, ઉલ્લેખ, સ્મૃતિ, ભ્રાંતિ, સંદેહ, અતિશયોક્તિ, અન્યોક્તિ, વિરોધ, અનુક્રમ, અધ્યાહાર, વિસ્તાર, સજીવા રોપણ.

b. Give the other technical terms used in the Alankára Pravésha, with their appropriate renderings.

6. Translate the following passage into Gujarátí :—

a. But there is yet another aspect in which rhetoric must be regarded, and that is, not merely as an affair of words and sentences, but as a direction and phase of thought itself. It consists in attention to form, producing neglect of matter,—in striving for the brilliant and the plausible, instead of for the true —in decking out stale thoughts with a fresh outer garment of words—in enforcing a conclusion without having tested the premises. This takes up the arts **25**

of the lawyer into the philosopher's or teacher's chair; it covers its ignorance with a cloak of verbosity; it will never confess there is anything it does not know. This most truly keeps the key of knowledge, and will neither enter in itself nor let other men come in. It speaks things which it does not feel; its utterances come from the fancy, and not from the heart; its pictures are not taken from nature; metaphors are unnecessary; its pathos is hollow. If language be looked on as not separate from thought, but identical with it, then is rhetoric false thought, as opposed to true. There are, no doubt, various degrees and stages of rhetorical falsehood. The lightest kind is that which consists in some slight exaggeration in a word or an expression.

(*Sir Alexander Grant.*)

b. Meanwhile, among the great, the brave, the free, 10
The matchless race of Albion and the sea,
Champions arose to plead the Negro's cause;
In the wide breach of violated laws,
Through which the torrent of injustice roll'd,
They stood:—with zeal unconquerably bold,
They raised their voices, stretch'd their arms to save
From chains the freeman, from despair the slave;
The exile's heart-sick anguish to assuage,
And rescue Afric from the spoiler's rage.

(*James Montgomery.*)

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

GUJARATI—PAPER II.

KA'VYA DOHANA, NALA'KAYA'NA, TRANSLATIONS FROM GUJARATI, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, A.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *a.* To whom, by whom, and for what purpose was the Nalákhyána related? **8**

b. Write a short life of its author.

2. Paraphrase in Gujarátí and fully explain the following (poetical) passages :— **15**

a. અનંગ અનળ તે નળને પ્રગટયો, વન ગયો વન્હિ સમાવા ;
હયે બેઠો ચિતામાં પેઠો, લાગ્યો આકુળ વ્યાકુળ થાવા ;
નીલાંવસ્ત્રને નીલો વાગો, મૃગયાનો રાણગાર ;
અઘોર વનમાં રાયે દીઠું, માન સરોવર સાર ;
શુભટ સાથે કોય મળે નહિ, એકલો ન પડે ગમ્ય ;
હય થકો હેઠો ઉતરીને, વન જોવા લાગ્યો રમ્ય ;

b. પામી અચાનક મૃત્યૂ કાળ, બાહ્ય ગ્રહી બોલાવે બાળ;
માતા હું નથિ વન સંચર્યો, તો દુઃખ એવડું શાને કરો;
અમૃત બોલ ધ્રુવ બોલે અસા, માતા પ્રાંણ ઇદે તવ
વસ્યા ;
બેઠી થઈ ઉઘડયાં લોચન, કોમળ નયણે નિરખ્યો તંન.

3. How was the marriage of Nala with Damayantí settled, and how was the bride enabled to recognise Nala among the gods who had come to marry her? **5**

4. Give the meanings of the following words, quoting the lines in which they occur :— **12**

પુનરપિ, ગાત્ર, કુબ્જકું, વીણાપાણિ, ત્રિકાળજ્ઞાનિ, એંધાણ, કળાધર, ક્ષીર, કટક, વર, મહિલા, મેષાનમેષ.

5. *a.* Name the different kinds of nouns, and give their definitions. **10**

b. How are the genders of nouns distinguished ?

c. Give some nouns which are used in the masculine as well as in the feminine ; in the masculine, as well as in the neuter ; and in the feminine, as well as in the neuter.

6. Translate into English the following passages :— **25**

a. હાલના વખતમાં દુનિયા ઉંધી વળી ગઇલી દેખાયછે.

b. ચંદનીના દરશણ કરી ઘેર આવીને અગાસીમાં સજોડે મેં વાળુ કરયું.

c. એક વિદ્વાન કેહેછે કે કવિતા એ એવો હુનર છે કે જે પોતાની મધુરી પ્રેરણાથી અણુઘડ, નિર્દય અને પથ્થર જેવી છાતીના માણસમાં પણ ધર્મનીતીનું રસજ્ઞાન કરાવે છે. મીલટન પણ કેહેછે કે આહાહાં ! ઈશ્વરી અને મનુષ્યકૃત વસ્તુઓમાં આપણે કવિતાનો કેવો ધર્મી, યશસ્વી, અને ઊત્સાહી ઉપયોગ કરી શકીયે છૈયે.

d. પણ એનો વિચાર જે અગાઉથીજ કરે છે અને સાચવટથી વર્તેછે તેમની કીર્તિ તથા પ્રતિષ્ઠા સર્વત્ર ફેલાયછે.

e. આ ઉપર કહ્યા તે બધા કરતાં ઘણોજ રૂડો અને ઘેરી રસ્તો પરોપકારના રસાલાને વધરાવવાને સારૂ હાલમાં દવાખાના કાહાડવાનો છે.

f. પૈસો કારમી માયા છે, પૈસાથી નઠારાં કામ કરવાની લાલચ ઘણી વધેછે. એ લાલચ-રૂપી મહાજળમાં પડ્યાથી માનવી મને દયા વૈગુણ ભુલી જવાયછે. નકારાં આચરણ કરવાની આમ્બેરા રાખી તેમાં ઝંપ લાવવાને વાસ્તે ટંકોટંક આવી રહીએંછ. શૂર મને ગંભીર પુરૂષો એ દુષ્ટ લાલચને સુસંગત મને નીતીના જોરથી પગતળે ચાંપી કટાઇ ગયેલી પરોપકાર બુદ્ધિને ઉસકેરણી આપેછે, ને ઈશ્વરનો પાડ માનેછે કે રે દીન દયા-ળ! જેવી મને દયા કીધી છે તેવીજ દયા મારાથી ગરીબડાં ઉપર થાય એવી મારામાં પ્રેરણા કરજે.

g. જેમ વાછડી પોતાની માતાને હજાર ગામમાંથી એાલખેછે તેમ આપણું કરમ જ્હાં ગ્યા તાંહાં આપણે શોધતું આપણી પારો આવેછે. જેમ છાન્યા પુરૂશને શાથ લાગી રેહેછે તેમ આપણું કરમને આપણ એેક બીજાને છોડતા નથી.

7. Correct the last passage if you find any mistake in it. **5**

8. Translate into English the following poetical passages :— **10**

a. આજ સભામાં માવડી બેઠો, ઉતમ રાયને બેાલે ;
ઊછંગ બેસવા હું ગયો ત્યારે, અપરમાં એેમ બેાલે ;
અપર કેહે અભાગણિ કેરા, સુખવાં છે તો વન જા-
. એો વેલા ;
ફરી જનમ લે મારે શરીર, તો તને રાજ અપાવીશ વીર ;

b. વળતી માતા બેાચરે કુંવર, હૈડે નધરિયેં દુઃખ ;
પુરણ પુન્ય કિધાં હશે ત્યારે, તે ભોગવશો સુખ ;

9. Give briefly the substance of the form entitled જીવરાજની મુસાફરી. Name its author and mention his other productions. **10**

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

KARNATAKA—PAPER I.

THE VII.—X. ಸಂಧಿಗಳು OF THE "CHANNABASAVA PURANA," AND THE WHOLE OF THE "SEVENTY STORIES."

REV. W. BEYNON; MR. VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Give a biographical account of Virúpáksha Panḍitárádhya. **9**

2. Why was the Channabasava Puráṇa written? **3**

II. Give a short description of King Bijjala's palace as given in the VII. ಸಂಧಿ. quoting any striking passages therefrom. **12**

III. Translate:— **12**

ಸುರಪ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಖಿಳ ದಿಶಾಧಿಪರ ಪೇಚರರ ।
ಪಾರೆಯೊಳೊಪ್ಪಿರ್ಪ ಕೈದೀವಿಗೆಗಳಾ ಮೇಣು
ಘರಿಸುವಂಬರದ ರತ್ನಂ ಪಾಂಗಲಾಗಸಮ ।
ದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಭೂಮಿಯೊಳಗೆ
ಪರಿಕಿಪಾಡೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಲಾಂಚನಂಗಳಂ ।
ಧರಿಸಿದುದಾ ಮನಸಿಜಂ ತನ್ನ ಜಸಮಂ ನಭಾಂ ।
ಧರೆಯೊಳಗೆ ವೊಯಿದನಾಂ ಪೇಳೆನಲ್ಗ ಗನದಾಳಿ ।
ತಾರಾಳಿ ಕಂಗೆ ಸದವು ॥ IX. 7

IV. 1. Add notes to explain the beauty of the above passage. 6

2. Parse ಪಾಕಿ, ಮೀಣು, ಪೋಗಲಾಗಸಮದಾದ್ಯಂತ, ಪರಿಕಿ ಪಾಜೆ, ಧರಿಸಿದುದಾ, ನಭಾ and ಪೇಳಿನಲ. 9

V. 1. Give a summary, with quotations, of Channabasava's didactic discourse to Bijjala on the science of government as contained in the VIII. ಸಂಧಿ. 12

2. Quote the words of Channabasava's advice to the king about the strict observance of truth. How does he detail the dangers of listening to the words of a calumniator? 5

VI. What advice does Channabasava give to the king for the preservation of safety, peace, and prosperity in the State; and for the improvement of the morals of the people therein? 5

VII. Paraphrase in Karnáṭaka the following passage, substituting pure Karnáṭaka words for those of the Sanskrita origin, and explaining all the similies occurring therein:— 10

ಮಳಿಯಿಂದ ಸಕಲ ಸನ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ್ಕುಸುಮ ಪರಿ।
ಮಳದಿಂದ ಶುಂಬಿಗಳ ಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂ ತಪಮಿಂದು।
ಕಳೆಯಿಂ ಚಕ್ಕಾರಿಗಳು ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದರಸಾಳ್ವ।
ಭೂಮಂಡಲಂ ಭಾವಿಸೆ॥

ಕೆಳೆಯುರಿಂ ಶ್ರೇಟಂ ಸುಪುತ್ರರಿಂದಿಹಪರಂ।
ಗಳ ಸುಖಂ ಪೆಚ್ಚು ವಂದದಿ ಪೆಚ್ಚುವದು ಮಂತ್ರಿ।
ತಿಲಕನಿಂದೈಶ್ವರ್ಯವವನಿಪಂಗಿದುರಾ ಜ।
ನೀತಿನೀಂ ಕೇಳಿಂದನು॥

VIII. Common Dictionaries give the words ಕುಂಟ, ಕಥೆ, ಅಡು, ಅಣೆ, ಇಂಗು, ಈಳಿಗೆ, ಎಸೆ, ಒಚ್ಚೆ and 12

ಕಟ್ಟು, as those of pure Karnáṭaka origin, and ಅಪ್ಪು ಈ and ಐದು (arrive), as those of Ancient Karnáṭaka origin. Do you agree with them in considering these words as such, or can you trace all or any of them to roots of pure Sanskrita origin? If so, give the roots with your reasons, if any.

IX. Translate:— 8

ತನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹಾಡುವವನು ಪರದೇಶದ ರಾಯನ ಹತ್ರ ಸಂಗೀತವನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿ ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದ ಬಹುದೆಂದು ಬಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿದನು. ಮರುದಿವಸ ಬೆಳಗಾಗುವ ಕಾಲ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದು ಹಾಡನ್ನು ಸಾಧಕಾ ಮಾಡಿದನು. ನೆರೆಮನೆಯ ಅಗಸಗಿತ್ತಿ ದಾತ್ರ ಕಾರಳಂದ ಅತ್ತಳು ಇವನು ಹಾಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಅವಳೂ ಅಳು ಪಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಳು. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಎಂಟು ದಿವಸದ ವರಿಗೂ ನಡಿಯಿತು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಹಾಡುವ ವನು ಅಗಸಗಿತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕರಿಸಿ ನಾನು ಹಾಡುವಾಗ್ಯೆನೀನು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಅಳುತ್ತೀ ಅಂದನು. ಅವಳು ಅಪ್ಪಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಚೆನ್ನವ ಕಾರಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವಾಗ ಹಾಡ ತಿಂಗಳು ಸತ್ತುಹಾಡ ನನಗೆ ಇದ್ದೆ ಬಂದೇ ಕತ್ತೆಯ ನೆನಪು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳ ಅತ್ತಳು ಹಾಡುವವನು ನಾಚಿಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟು ರಾಯನನ್ನು ಕಾಣದೆ ತನ್ನ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟನು. ಅದರಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ನಡಿ ಯುವ ಬುದ್ಧಿಹೀನನು ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಮಾನಪಡುವನು.

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

KARNATAKA—PAPER II.

THE WHOLE OF THE "RAVANADIGVIJAYA" AND THE "KATHA MANJARI."

REV. W. BEYNON; MR. VIRABHADRA MADIVALAYYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Give a biographical account of Gersappe Shantayya. **8**

II. Translate :—

a. ವಾರ್ಧಕ್ಯ. **15**

ಅಸುರ ಬಂದಾಳ. ಕೆಲರ್ಮದಿಘಾಗಲಾಯಕ್ಷ ।
ರಸಮ ಸೈನ್ಯದಿ ಕೆಲರ ನಾಶವಾದರು ಬಳಿಕ ।
ಮಸಗಿದಂಬುಧಿಯಿಂತೆ ಕೂಡೆ ವೈಶ್ರವಣ ದಶ ।
ಕಂಠರೆಚ್ಚಾಡೆ ಬಳಿಕ ॥
ಬಸವಳಿದು ಧನದ ಪಿಂದಿರುಗಲ್ಕೆ ಕಂಡು ರಾ ।
ಕ್ಷಸರಾಜನವನ ಪುಷ್ಪಕವನ ಪಹರಿಸುತಾ ।
ಗಸ ಮಾರ್ಗ ವಿಡಿದುಮಾಘವನ ಪರ್ವತಕೆ ಬರ
ಲಾವಿಮಾನಂ ತಡದದು ॥ ೧॥

b. ಭಾಮಿನಿ.

ಎನಿವಚ್ಚರಿ ಬೇಗ ನಡಿವ ವಿ
ಮಾನ ವಿಲ್ಲಿಯಿ ತಡಿದು ನಿಂತಿಹ.
ನ್ಯಾನ ತನ ವಾರಿಂದಲುದಿಸಿತು ಪಥದಾಳಿಂದೆನುತ.
ಕಾನನೆ ಕೆಳಗಿಳಿದಾಗಲೈದೀ

ಕಾನನನ ರಜತಾದ್ರಿ ಶಿಖರದ
ಸಾನು ತಪ್ಪಲಾಳಿರ್ದ ನಂದಿಯ ಕಂಡನಸುರೇಂದ್ರ ॥ ೧ ॥

c. ಕಂದ.

ಕಾಣಲ್ಕೀತಂ ದ್ವಿತಿಯ.
ಸ್ಥಾಣುವಿನಂತಿಹ ತಾನಿವನಾವನಾ ಮೆನುತಂ
ಕಾಣವಕುಲಜ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸೆ
ಹೀಣಿಸುತಾ ವೃಷಭೇಶ್ವರ ನುರಿದೆಂದನಣಂ ॥ ೧ ॥

III. Narrate the principal exploits of Rávaṇa in the order in which they are given in his Digvijaya. 15

IV. Who were ಹೇತಿ, ಪ್ರಹೇತಿ, ಮಾಲಿ, ಸುಮಾಲಿ, ಕುಂಭಕರ್ಣ, ವಿಭೀಷಣ, ವಜ್ರಜ್ವಾಲೆ, ಸರಮೆ, and ವಿದ್ಯುಜ್ಜಿಹ್ವ 10

V. Translate into English :— 12

ಮುರ್ಗವೆಂಬ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಲುಬ್ಧಕನೆಂಬ ಅರಸು ಮಹಾಲೋಭ ಗುಣದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ದೇಶಾಂತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾಚಕರ್ರು ರಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಅವನ ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದೆ ರಾಜಾತ್ರ ಯದಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಉಂಟಾದೀತೆಂಬ ಆಶೆಯಿಂದ ರಾ ಯನ ಸಮುಖವನ್ನು ಕಾದು ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಸಮಯವರಿತು ಕಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ವೃತ್ತಾಂ ತವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿನಯವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಅರಸನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬಾಬ್ಬರಾಗಿ ರಾಯನು ಸವಿಪಕ್ಕೆ ಕರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ವಿನಾದರು ಕಥೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವನು. ಅವನವನು ತನಗೆ ತಾಂಟಿದ ಬಂದೆರಡು ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ ಕೇಳಿ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೇಳು ಮತ್ತಾಂದುಹೇಳು, ಎಂದು ಅವನಿಸೆ ಬರುವ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಳಿದ ತರುವಾಯ. ಇಪ್ಪೆಷ್ಟು ನ್ನೋ ?

ಇನ್ನೇನು ಬರದಾ? ಇಂಥವನಿಂದ ನಮಗೇನು ಪ್ರಯೋ ಜನ? ಬಂದದಾರೀ ಹಿಡಕಾಂಡು ಹಾಗು ಎಂದು ಬಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಾದರೂ ಕಾಡದೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತನು.

VI. Translate into Karnáṭaka :— **20**

In India, literature, like the whole face of nature, is on a gigantic scale. Poetry, born amid the majestic scenery of the Himalayas, and fostered in a climate which inflamed the imaginative powers, developed itself with oriental luxuriance. Although the Hindus, like the Greeks, have only two great epic poems, namely, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, yet to compare these with the Iliad and the Odyssey, is to compare the Indus and the Ganges, rising in the snows of the world's most collossal ranges, swollen by numerous tributaries, spreading into vast shallows or branching into deep divergent channels, with the streams of Attica or the mountain-torrents of Thessaly.

(*Monier Williams.*)

Friend after friend departs ;
Who hath not lost a friend ?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end !
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying none were blest.

VII. Attempt a versification of the above poetical lines either in the ಭಾಮಿನಿ or ವಾರ್ಧಕ್ಯ metre. **12**

VIII. Give the principal rules of ಸಂಧಿ. **8**

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI—PAPER I.

TRANSLATIONS ON THE DIWA'N-I-NA'SIKH AND THE MATHNAVI OF MI'R HASAN, TRANSLATIONS, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
ALEXANDER FAULKNER, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *a.* What are the meanings of *Diwán* and *Mathnaví* as applied to certain kinds of Hindustání poems? Give the several designations of other classes of Hindustání poems. **10**

b. Give a short biographical notice of Násikh, and mention the standing of Mir Hasan among the Hindustání poets. What are the kinds and peculiarities of verse which are used by these two authors?

2. Translate into English the following passage from the Diwán-i-Násikh:— **20**

آج کل سے کچھہ ہیں اپني زبان معجز بیان
نطق عیسیٰ کي طرح رکھتے ہیں مادر زاد ہم
یہہ زمین ہي بیوفا یہہ آسمان بے مہر ہی
جي میں ہي ایک اب نیا عالم کریں ایجاد ہم
روک لي ایک بات کي بات اپني دست و تیغ کو
دے لیں اي قاتل رقیبونکو مُبارکباد ہم
اُسني تلوارین جرّین فریاد پرجون جون ہمین
ہر دہان زخم سے کہنے لگے فریاد ہم
قید ہستي تک ہین تیرے دام گیسو میں اسیر
تن سے سر آزاد ہو جائے تو ہوں آزاد ہم

جبسي ديکهي هي گل رخسار جانان کي بهار
هو رهے هين صورت برگ خزان برباد هم
خندهٔ زن هوتا نهين اپنا دهان زخم بهي
کوئي دنيا مين نهوگا جيسے هين ناشاد هم
پهلے تيشه مارتي خسرو کو اي شيري دهن
جي نه کهوتے مُفت اپنا هوتے کوه فرهاد هم
پهلے اپنے عهد سے افسوس سودا اوٹهه گيا
کس سے مانگين جاکے ناسخ اِس غزل کي داد هم

3. *a*. What are the roots of the Arabic words used in the first ten lines of the preceding passage? **10**

b. Give the synonyms of آسمان and distinguish the shades of meaning which they bear.

c. What kinds of words in Hindustání are associated with prepositions instead of postpositions?

4. Translate into English the following passage from Mir Hasan:— **20**

پلا ساقيا مجهکو ايک جام مُل
جواني پر آيا هي ايام گل
غنيمت شمر صحبت دوستان
که گل پنجروز است در بوستان
ثمر لے بهلائي کا گر هو سکے
شتابي سے بوے جوکچهه بو سکے
که رنگ چمن پر نهين اِعتبار
يهان چرخ مين هي خزان و بهار
پڑي جب گرx بارهوين سال کي
کهلي گلچهڑي غم کے جنجال کي

کہا شہ نے بلوا نقیبون کو شام
کہ ہون صبح حاضر سبھي خاص وعام
سواري تکلف سے تیار ہو
مہیا کرین، جو کہ درکار ہو
کرین شہر کو مل کے آئینہ بند
سواري کا ہو لطف جس سے دوچند
رعیت کے خوش ہون صغیر و کبیر
کہ نکلے گا گئی سیر کو بے نظیر
یہہ فرما محل مین گئے بادشاہ
نقیبون نے سن حکم لي اپني راہ

5. Translate the following passages into Hindustáni:—

1. *a*. The Arabs had attained, in spite of their predatory habits and their internecine wars, to a high degree of intelligence, for so nomadic and barbarous a race. The growth of a language affords strong evidence of the mental and moral condition of a people, and its poetry is a trustworthy record of its favourite passions and pursuits. The sudden appearance of the Arab language in full perfection endowed with such perfect flexibility, capacity, and richness of vocabulary, that it has not suffered any perceptible change down to the present time, and has thus never exhibited the slightest trace of either infancy or decrepitude, is in itself a unique fact in the history of mankind. The poems of the Moállakát, which were written in gold letters and suspended in the Caaba, prove that the Arabian mind had attained not only to grammatical refinement, but to great subtlety of thought, expression and feeling. War and love, the valour of tribes and of chieftains, the praises of wine and of women, of joyous living, of a roving life, and of the finer pleasures of Baalbec and Damascus, 30

the swiftness and beauty of the horse, the speed and strength of the camel—form the chief topicsof these poems; but some touch of nature, some delicate detail of observation or ingenious metaphor adds freshness to the description; and evidently the Arabs who, as judges, gave these competitive poems supereminent rank, must have been acquainted with every delicacy and artifice of poetical expression.

(*Edinburgh Review.*)

b. Who the silent man can prize, **10**
If a fool he be, or wise?
Yet though lonely seem the wood,
Therein may lurk the beast of blood.
Often bashful looks conceal
Tongue of fire and heart of steel.
And deem not thou, in forest grey,
Every dappled skin thy prey;
Lest thou rouse, with luckless spear,
The tiger for the fallow deer.

(*From the Gulistan, by Heber.*)

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI—PAPER II.

BAGH-O-BAHAR, AKHLA'K-I-HINDI, TRANSLATIONS, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
ALEXANDER FAULKNER, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. From what language has the "Chahar Darwesh" been translated into Hindustáni? Give the name of its author, and the date of its being written;

and state the circumstances under which it was composed.

2. Give the names of those who have translated the "Cháhar Darwesh" into Hindustání, with some account of the merits of the different translations, but more especially of the one now generally adopted. Give the name of its translator, and a brief account of his life and writings. **10**

3. How came the name "Bágh-o-Bahár" to be applied to the Hindustání translation of the "Cháhar Darwesh"? Explain the reason or reasons in detail. **5**

4. Is Hindustání a pure language? Explain its origin, and state when works were first written in it. **10**

5. Of what book is the Akhlák-i-Hindi an abridgement? State briefly the general purport and object of the work, and the language in which it was originally composed. **5**

6. Give the numerical date of the name مکاتبات **5**
عالمي; also the numerical equivalents of the following words, کلمن — قرشت — حطي.

7. State the general rule for the arrangement of the parts of a simple sentence in Hindustání, as regards the verb, predicate, and subject, and illustrate the rule by several examples. Also give a few instances, both in prose and poetry, in which this rule is not adhered to. **10**

8. Correct the grammar, idiom, and orthography of the following sentences, if incorrect:— **10**

یہہ سنکر اندھا نے ایک آہ مارا اور بولا اي عزیز!
میري لڑکي مُصیبت مین گرفتار ہین کسو بشر کي
مجال نہین کہ اِس سے نکاہ کرے اور پھل پاوے *
مین کہا آمید وار ہون تُہ مُفصل بیان کرو * تب اُس
مرد عجمي نے اپنا ماجرا اِس طور سے ظاہر کیا کہ مین

اي پادشازادي! مين رئيس اوراكابر اِس كم‌بخت شهر
كا هون ميرے بزرگ نام‌آور اور عالي خاندان تھے
حق تعالىٰ نے يهه بيڈي مجھے عنايت كيا جُب بالغ هوئي تو
اِس كي خوبصورتي اور نزاكت اور سليقے كا شور هوئي
اور سارے مُلك مين مشور هوا كه فلانا كے گھر مين
ايسي لڑكا هي كه آس كے حسن كے مقابل حور پري
شرمنده هي اِنسان كا تو كيا منهه هي كه برا بري كرے؟

9. Translate into English the passage from **20**
"Chahar Darwesh."

جو صاحب كو چاهئے سب موجود هي ليكن يهه
فرمائيے كس ملك سے آيا هوا ؟ اور اِس اجنبي شهر مين
رهنے كا كيا باعث هي ؟ اگر اِس حقيقت سے مُطلع
كيجيئے تو مهرباني سے بعيد نهين * ميرے تئين اپنا
احوال ظاهر كرنا منظور نه تها * كچهه بات بنا كر اور
جواهر اور پوشاك ليكر اور قيمت اُس كي دبكر رخصت
چاهي * اُس جوان نے روكھے پهيكے هو كر كها اي
صاحب! اگر تم كو ايسي هي نا آشنائي كرني تهي تو
پهلے دوستي اتني گرمي سے كرني كيا ضرور تهي ؟ بهلے
آدميون مين صاحب سلامت كا پاس بڑا هوتا هي *
يهه بات اِس مزے اور انداز سے كهي بے اِختيار دل كو
بهائي اور بے مُروت هوكر وهان سے اُٹهنا اِنسانيت كي
مناسب نه جانا * اُس كے خاطر پهر بيڈها اور بولا تمهارا
فرمانا سر آنكهون پر مين حاضر هون *

اِتنے كهنے سے بهت خوش هوا هدس كر كهنے لگا اگر آج
كے دن غريب خانے مين كرم كيجيئے تو تمهاري بدولت
مجلس خوشي كي جماكر دو چار گهڑي دل بهلاويں

اور کچھہ کھانے پینے کا شغل باہم بیٹھکر کرین * فقیر نے اُس پري کو کبھو اکیلا نہ چھوڑا تھا اُس کي تنہائي یاد کرکر چند در چند عذر کئے پر اُس جوان نے ہرگز نہ مانا * آخر وہ اُن چیزون کو پہنچاکر میرے پھر آنے کا ایکرار اور قسم کھلاکر رخصت دي *

10. Translate into English, the following prose and poetical passages from the Akhlák-i-Hindi. :— **15**

کبوتر نادان اُنھہ کے طعن و تشنیع سے ایسا شرمندہ ہوا جو اسکو منھہ دکھا نے کي جگھہ نہ رھي کہا بزرگون کا قول سچ ہي اگر دس آدمي کو ایک مشکل پیش آوے تو ایک آدمي کو نہ چاھئے کہ مخالف بنکر اُس مین سبقت کرے جو بھلا ہو تو سب کہین کہ ہم بھي اِس مین مدد گار تھے خدا نہ خواستہ اگر کچھہ اور صورت ہو تو ہر ایک اُسي پر گناہ ثابت کرے ! چترگریو نے کہا اِس وقت ملامت کرني کیا فایدہ

ملامت روا ہي سلامت کي جا
جو وہ جا چکي ھي سلامت خطا

اي بھائیو! گناہ اور خطا کسو کي نہین جو کچھہ خواہش اِلہي ہي وھي ہوتي ہي

قضا کے ہاتھہ مین پانچ اُنگلیان او
اگر چاھے کرے بے جان کسي کو
رکھے آنکھون پہ دو اور کان پر دو
اور ایک رکھہ لب پہ وہ بولے کہ چپ ہو

یارو اگر دن برا آتا ہي تو نیک کام بھي بد ہوتا ھي

WEDNESDAY—28*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Express the sum of $\frac{1}{6}$ ton + $\frac{3}{7}$ cwt. + $\frac{5}{12}$ lb. + $\frac{2}{7}$ oz. as the fraction of a ton; and 51 $\frac{3}{20}$ Rs. + 15 $\frac{2}{5}$ annas as the decimal of a lakh of rupees. **8**

2. Find the square root of ·00481636; and the cube root of 000007077888. **8**

3. Distinguish mercantile from true discount. **2**

Find the true discount on Rs. 2,273-10-0 due 4 years hence at 5$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. **6**

4. A farmer buys 180 sheep at Rs. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ each, and sells 120 of them again at 5 per cent. At what price must he sell each of the remainder to gain 10 per cent. on the whole? **8**

5. Define a logarithm; and show that in the common system of logarithms log $10^n \times N$, and log $\frac{N}{10^n}$ can be immediately found if log N is known. **10**

Given log 181 = 2·257679; find log ·00181

6. Given log 2 = ·301030 and log 7 = ·845098. Find the logarithms of 28, 32, 98, 112, 3·5, 1·75. **8**

7. Show that $(a - ab + b^2)^3 + (a^2 + ab + b^2)^3$ is divisible by $2a^2 + 2b^2$ **5**

8. Reduce to their simplest forms—

1. $\dfrac{(3x^3 - 3x^2y + xy^2 - y^3}{4x^2 + xy - 3y^2}$ **4**

2. $\dfrac{3ab^{-2} + 15b^{-1} - 3a^{-2} - 15a^{-3}b}{10b^{-2} - 30a^{-1}b^{-1} - 01a^{-3} + 30a^{-4}b}$ **5**

9. The expression $ax^2 - b$ becomes 7 and 22 repectively when $x = 2$ and $x = 3$. What does it become when $x = \frac{1}{2}$? **8**

10. Solve the equations:

1. $\dfrac{x-3}{x-4} + \dfrac{x-4}{x-3} = 2\frac{1}{20}$ **4**

2. $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + xy &= 28 \\ x - y &= 2 \end{aligned}\right\}$ **6**

11. A Borah bought two pieces of cloth. The longer piece cost 5 rupees a yard, and the shorter piece 4 rupees a yard; and if the longer piece had contained 12 yards more, it would have been four times as long as the other. Having cut off 23 yards from the longer piece, and 5 yards from the shorter piece, he sold the remainders at a rupee a yard more than they cost, and received for them Rs. 142. How many yards were there in each piece at first? **8**

12. A vessel can be filled by two pipes, both open at once, in $4\frac{4}{5}$ hours; and by one of these pipes alone the vessel would be filled 4 hours sooner than by the other. Find the time which each pipe alone would take to fill the vessel. **10**

WEDNESDAY—28*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Parallelograms upon equal bases and detween the same parallels, are equal to one another. **6**

II. 1. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts; the rectangle **8**

contained by the unequal parts, together with the square on the line between the points of section, is equal to the square on half the line.

2. Given $a + b = 2c$, write down, and prove, the equation analogous to the above proposition of Euclid.

III. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another. **8**

IV. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them, is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. **10**

V. 1. Describe a circle about a given square. **8**

2. Describe a circle about a given oblong.

VI. Parallelograms of the same altitude are one to the other as their bases. **10**

VII. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides. **8**

Trigonometry.

VIII. Prove that **10**

$$\tan\left(A + B\right) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B};$$

and hence find tan 2 A and tan 3 A in terms of tan A.

IX. Find the simplest form of the expressions **8**

1. $\dfrac{\sin (A + B) + \sin (A - B)}{\sin (A + B) - \sin (A - B)}$,

2. $\dfrac{\sin A + 4 \sin 2A + 6 \sin 3A + 4 \sin 4A + \sin 5A}{\cos A + 4 \cos 2A + 6 \cos 3A + 4 \cos 4A + \cos 5A}$

X. Prove that in any triangle **8**

1. $a \operatorname{cosec} A = b \operatorname{cosec} B = c \operatorname{cosec} C$

2. $\sin (A - B) = \dfrac{a^2 - b}{c^2} \sin (A + B.)$

XI. If the sides of *a* triangle are 765·432 feet 654·321 feet and 580·247 feet, find the area. Also find each of the three angles separately, and add them together. **16**

TABLE.

Number.	Log.	Diff.
1·8448	·2659493	235
2·3456	·3702540	185
3·4567	·5386617	126
4·1975	·6229907	103

Angle.	L tan.	Diff.
38° 11′	9·8956719	2600
28° 5′	9·7271967	3041
23° 43′	9·6427773	3430

THURSDAY—29*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "A line touching a circle is perpendicular to a line drawn to the centre through the point touched; for it may be shown that the contrary involves a contradiction." **15**

a. Mention the principal notions in this sentence, and their relation to one another as Logical wholes and parts.

b. Classify "line," applying the Rules of Division.

c. Put the argument contained in the sentence in a Logical form.

2. Give examples of contradictory and contrary propositions. **5**

3. "If A is, B is." State the relation of A and B in terms of whole and part. **5**

4. "If the earth were removed towards the centre of the solar system by about one-eighth of its distance, the year would be diminished by about a month." Express this proposition in a categorical form. **5**

5. "The second Figure is useful for showing the difference of things requiring to be kept distinct. The third Figure is useful for bringing in examples and for proving exceptions." Give examples in illustration of these statements. **12**

6. Represent by lines or circles the relation to one another of the terms in Barbara, Cesare, Baroko. **12**

7. Sir C. Napier to the Ameers: "My letters have been stopped, this has been done by your orders or without your consent. If by your orders, you are guilty; if without your consent, you cannot command your people. In either case, you must disband your armed followers instantly." Put this argument in the syllogistic form. **10**

8. What is the use of Conversion? Convert the following, pointing out first the subject and predicate. **12**

a. "The more the merrier."

b. "The Bombay we hoped to have seen is not."

c. "Most great writers are great thinkers."

d. "Men must die."

9. Explain and exemplify the terms, *Difference, Property, Inseparable Accident*. Are the distinctions between them real or arbitrary? **10**

10. State in full the following arguments, and examine their validity. **14**

1. "All novels are false: therefore no novel-reader is a lover of truth."

2. "As there would be in natural bodies no motion of anything unless there were some which moveth all things, and continueth immovable; even so in politic bodies there must be some unpunishable, or else no man shall suffer punishment."

THURSDAY—29*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Trace the descent of Mary Queen of Scots and of Lady Catherine Grey, and state what circumstances appeared to favour the succession of the house of Suffolk. **8**

2. State what you know regarding the origin, powers, and proceedings of the Court of High Commission. **12**

3. Write a biographical sketch of *one* of the four following persons: Richard Hooker, Sir Francis Drake, Edmund Spenser, Lord Burleigh. **10**

4. Describe the origin of the East India Company, and detail the provisions of the Charter of 1600. **12**

5. Give an account of the Spanish Armada. **8**

6. Shortly state the respective positions occupied by Rome and Carthage at the close of each of the Punic Wars. **10**

7. Trace the route of Hannibal from the Rhone to Capua and geographically describe the different districts he passed through. **10**

8. Describe the composition of Hannibal's army. **10**

9. Write a short account, with dates, of the battle of the Trebia, of the Metaurus, and of Zama. **10**

10. State briefly what you know of the family of the Scipios. **10**

FRIDAY—30*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PREFACE TO BUTLER'S SERMONS, AND SERMONS I., II., III.

REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by *an argument from analogy*? What is the analogy which Butler uses in his first sermon? How far does it hold good? **10**

2. Explain and exemplify the method of "inquiring into the abstract relations of things." What writer made use of this method? What does Butler say in its favour? **10**

3. Define conscience according to Butler: and expand and illustrate each term used in your definition. **10**

4. What does Butler say of the inquiries made after some general rule the conformity to, or disagreement from which should denominate our actions good or evil? **10**

5. Instead of describing the particular affections distinct from self-love and benevolence as instances of our love to ourselves or others, what is the proper view to take of them? **10**

6. Give some examples of the natural principle of attraction in man towards man. **10**

7. How does Butler describe the difference between passion and cool self-love? **10**

8. How may the common distinction between power and authority be applied to the several principles in the mind of man? **10**

9. What false suppositions are implied in speaking of a concern about anything beyond ourselves as a restraint and embarrassment which we should endeavour to suppress and get over? **10**

10. In proposing to submit to those restraints which upon the whole are attended with more satisfaction than uneasiness, and get over only those which bring more uneasiness and inconvenience than satisfaction, what mistake must be guarded against? **10**

FRIDAY—30*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

F. J. CANDY. M.A.; W. DRAPER, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the method of determining the position of a point in a plane, by means of rectangular co-ordinates. **4**

Indicate in a figure the points :— **2**

1. $x = 1$, $y = -2$
2. $x = -2$, $y = 1$
3. $x = 1$, $y = 1$
4. $x = -2$, $y = -2$

2. The co-ordinates of the extremities of a straight line are (x_1, y_1) (x_2, y_2). Find the co-ordinates of the middle point of the line. **6**

3. Show that the lines represented by the equations $y = x$, and $y = -x$ intersect each other at right angles. **6**

4. Find the equation to a straight line which passes through two given points. **8**

5. Find the equation to the straight line drawn through the point $(2, -3)$ perpendicular to the line $3x + y = 7$. **8**

6. Draw the straight lines represented by the following equations :— **8**

1. $y + 2x = -4$
2. $y - 4x = 2$
3. $x - y = 3$
4. $2x + 3y = 9$

7. Find the angle between the straight lines $y - x = 2$, and $y + 2x = -2$. **8**

8. Interpret :— **6**

1. $y = \pm (x - a)$
2. $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 0$

9. Find the angular points of the triangle formed by the straight lines $x - 3 = 0$, $y - x + 3 = 0$, $y - 2x = 0$. **10**

10. Find the equation to the normal at any point of a circle. **10**

11. Show that from any external point two tangents can be drawn to a circle. **12**

12 A straight line is drawn in any direction from a given point to the circumference of a given circle. Show that the locus of a point which divides this line in a given ratio is a circle. **12**

FRIDAY—30*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, HEAT, AND ELECTRICITY.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.; J. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the laws which influence the combining proportions of bodies, and how the formula of compound bodies are calculated from their percentage composition. **25**

2. How would you find the specific gravity of a solid— **15**

a. When heavier than water,
b. When lighter than water,
and *c*. When soluble in water.

3. Convert + 10°C into degrees of F, and state at what temperature the numbers indicated on the two scales are the same. **15**

4. If 3 lbs. of water at 100° F. be mixed with 1 lb. of ice at 32° F. what will the resulting temperature of the mixture be? If the same experiment be made with 1 lb. of water at 32°F. instead of 1 lb. of ice, what will the temperature of the mixture be? Explain the difference in the results of the two experiments. **15**

5. Explain the construction and use of the Electrophorus. **15**

6. Explain the construction and use of the Gold Leaf Electroscope. **15**

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1866-67.

EXAMINERS.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In English and History.
W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.....	In Sanskrit.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.	
W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.	In Latin.
W. A. EAST, B.A.....	
R. H. PINHEY, C.S.....	In Marathi.
SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, B.A.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.....	In Gujarathi.
MANSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A.	
The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.....	In Persian.
A. FAULKNER, Esq.	
CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL. PANJABI, B.A.	In Sindhi.
RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JAGONNATH, VAIDYA.	
Captain C. T. HAIG, R.E.....	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
F. J. CANDY, M.A.	
The Rev. R. STOTHERT, M.A. ..	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.	
W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.	In Political Economy.
ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.	
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.....	In Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
J. B. LYON, Esq, ...	

MONDAY—*26th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

WORDSWORTH'S PRELUDE; ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Paraphrase *freely* the following passage :— **20**

a. When from our better selves we have too long
Been parted by the hurrying world, and droop,
Sick of its business, of its pleasures tired,
How gracious, how benign, is Solitude;
How potent a mere image of her sway;
Most potent when impressed upon the mind
With an appropriate human centre—hermit
Deep in the bosom of the wilderness;
Votary (in vast cathedral, where no foot
Is treading where no other face is seen)
Kneeling at prayers; or watchman on the top
Of lighthouse, beaten by the Atlantic waves;
Or as the soul of that great Power is met
Sometimes embodied on a public road,
When, for the night deserted, it assumes
A character of quiet more profound
Than pathless wastes.

b. And the following more closely :—

"I moved among mankind
With genial feelings still predominant:
When erring, erring on the better part,
And in the kinder spirit; placable,
Indulgent, as not uninformed that men
See as they have been taught—Antiquity
Gives rights to error; and aware, no less,
That throwing off oppression must be work

As well of License as of Liberty;
And above all—for this was more than all—
Not caring if the wind did now and then
Blow keen upon an eminence that gave
Prospect so large into futurity.
In brief, a child of Nature, as at first,
Diffusing only those affections wider
That from the cradle had grown up with me,
And losing, in no other way than light
Is lost in light, the weak in the more strong.

II. Describe Wordworth's first tour on the Continent. What places did he visit? What great events were taking place in France? **10**

III. Write short notes on the following, wherever a construction or allusion seems to require it:— **12**

a. "All things have second birth;
The earthquake is not satisfied at once;
And in this way I wrought upon myself,
Until I seemed to hear a voice that cried
To the whole city, *Sleep no more.*"

b. The land all swarmed with passions, like a plain
Devoured by locusts,—Carra, Gorsas,—add
A hundred other names forgotten now,
Nor to be heard of more.

c. Long time have human ignorance and guilt
Detained us, on what spectacles of woe
Compelled to look.

d. This Arab phantom, which I thus beheld
This semi-Quixote.

IV. Write a short essay on the following:—
Your truth is not a motion or a shape
Instinct with vital functions, but a block
Or waxen image which yourselves have made
And ye adore.

V. Quote passages in which Wordsworth expresses a judgment on the French Revolution. **8**

VI. Paraphrase :—

He shall to Parthia— Be it art or hap, **14**
He hath spoken true : The very dice obey him ;
And in our sports my better cunning faints
Under his Chance : if we drew lots, he speeds,
His cocks do win the battle still of mine
When it is all to nought ; and his quails ever
Beat mine, unhooped, at odds. I will to Egypt,
And though I make this marriage for my peace
I' the East my pleasure lies.

VII. On what grounds have critics asserted a want of clearness and dramatic unity in Anthony and Cleopatra ? **14**

Explain and annotate on the following :— **12**

1. Go hence,
Or I shall show the cinders of my spirit
Through the ashes of my chance.

2. Your wife Octavia with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion.

3. Wouldst thou be windowed in great Rome, and see
Thy master with pleached arms, bending down
His corrigible neck ?

4. Cæsar, 'tis his schoolmaster :
An argument that he is plucked, when hither
He sends so poor a pinion of his wing,
Which had superfluous kings for messengers,
Not many moons gone by.

VIII. Can you detect any ethical purpose in this play of Shakespeare ? **10**

MONDAY—26*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

BACON'S ESSAYS, FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Under what circumstances, and at what period of Bacon's career were the Essays written? **7**

II. Give a summary of the Essay on Judicature, pointing out the duties of a Judge with reference to (1) the Suitors, (2) the Pleaders, (3) the Officers of the Court, (4) the State. **15**

III. Paraphrase and explain the following passage: **13**

"It was gravely said by some of the prelates in the "Council of Trent, where the doctrine of the "schoolmen bore great sway, that the schoolmen "were like Astronomers, which did feign eccentrics "and epicycles, and such engines of orbs to save "the phenomena, though they knew there were no "such things; and, in like manner, that the "schoolmen had framed a number of subtle and "intricate axioms and theorems, to save the prac-"tice of the Church."

IV. 1. God never wrought miracles to *convince* **14**
"Atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it."

2. "As for the *chopping of bargains* when a man "buys not to hold, but to sell over again, that "commonly *grindeth double*, both upon the seller "and upon the buyer."

3. "Taxes and imports upon them (*i.e.* merchants) "do seldom good to the King's revenue, for that "which he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the "shire."

4. "There be two things whereof you must have "special caution: the one, of extreme bitterness

"of words, especially if they be *aculeate* and "*proper*."

5. "*Glorious* men are the scorn of wise men."

6. "Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, "not too *strait* or *point device*."

Explain the words italicized; and give instances, from other passages in the Essays, of words used in a sense different from that which they now bear.

V. Reproduce as far as you can the Essay "Of Studies." **14**

VI. 1. "The poets feign that when Plutus is "sent from Jupiter, he limps and goes slowly; but "when he is sent from Pluto, he runs and is swift "of foot." **13**

2. "The poets feign that the rest of the gods "would have bound Jupiter; which he hearing of, "by the counsel of Pallas, sent for Briareus with "his hundred hands, to come in to his aid."

Explain the allusions contained in these extracts and give Bacon's interpretation of the myths referred to. **13**

VII. Give an outline of the principal arguments adduced in "Friends in Council" to establish the following propositions: **14**

1. That slavery is cruel.
2. That slavery is needless.
3. That slavery is unauthorised.
4. That slavery is mischievous to the master as well as to the slave.

VIII. Describe Ellesmere's character, and illustrate the view you take by referring to any of the conversations in which he takes part. **10**

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

MUDRARAKSHASA, GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; J. G. BUHLER, PH.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what you know of the history of Chandragupta, from Greek, Buddhist, or other sources, and give a comparison of the historical account of that king, with that given in the Mudrârâkshasa. **8**

2. State any maxims of politics, uttered by Châṇakya which you may remember, giving quotations illustrative of your statements. **10**

3. Translate into English:— **30**

ततः समन्तादुपरुद्धं पुष्पपुरमवलोक्य बहुदिवसमवृत्त-मतिमहदुपरोधवैशसमुपरि पौराणां परिवर्तमानमसहमाने तस्यामवस्थायां पौरजनापेक्षया सुरङ्गामुपेत्यापक्रान्ते तपोवनाय देवे सर्वार्थसिद्धौ स्वामिविरहात्सुशिथिलीकृतभयबन्धेषु युष्मद्बलेषु जयघोषणाव्याघातादिसाहसानुमितान्तर्नगरवासिषु पुनरपि नन्दराज्यप्रत्यानयनाय सुरङ्गाभिगतेषु युष्मासु चन्द्रगुप्तनिधनाय युष्मत्प्रयुक्तया घातिते तपस्विनि पर्वतेश्वरे।

राक्षसः। ततस्ततः

विरा०। ततः पितृवधपरित्रासादपक्रान्ते कुसुमपुरात्कुमारे मलयकेतौ विश्वासितेच पर्वतभ्रातरि वैरोधकं प्रकाशी-

कृतेच चन्द्रगुप्तस्य नन्दनभवनप्रवेशे चाणक्यहतकेनाहूयाभिहिताः कुसुमपुरनिवासिनः सर्व एव सूत्रधाराः । यथा सांवत्सरिकवचनादद्यैवार्धरात्रसमय एवाभिमतैश्चन्द्रगुप्तस्य नन्दनभवनप्रवेशो भविष्यतीति । ततः प्रथमद्वारात्प्रभृतिसंरिक्रयतां राजभवनमिति । ततः सूत्रधारैरभिहितम् । आर्य प्रथममेव देवस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य नन्दनभवनप्रवेशमुपलभ्य सूत्रधारेण दारुवर्मणा कनकतोरणन्यासादिभिः संस्कारविशेषैः संस्कृतं प्रथममराजद्वारमिदानीमस्माभिरभ्यन्तरे संस्कारो विधेय इति ॥

4. Give a summary of the contents of the fifth Act in Sanskrit. 8

5. Translate into English and explain :— 12

रुपादीन्विषयान्निरूप्य करणैर्येरर्थलाभस्तया
लब्धस्तेष्वपि चक्षुरादिषु हताः स्वार्थावबोधक्रियाः ।
अङ्गानि प्रसभं त्यजन्ति पटुतामाज्ञाविधेयानि मे
न्यस्तं मूर्ध्नि पदं तवैव जरया तृष्णे मुधा मा यासि ॥

6. विपर्यस्तं सौधं कुलमिव महारम्यरचनं
सरः शुष्कं साधोर्हृदयमिव नाशेन सुहृदः ।
फलैर्हीना वृक्षा विगुणविधियोगादिव नया-
स्तृणैश्छिन्ना भूमिर्मतिरिव कुनीतैरविदुषः ॥

7. निस्त्रिंशोयं विगतजलदव्योमसंकाशमूर्ति
र्युद्धश्रद्धापुलकित इव प्राप्तसख्यः करेण ।
सत्वोत्कर्षात्समरनिकषे दृष्टसारः परैर्मे मित्रस्नेहाद्विवशमथवा साहसे मां नियुङ्क्ते ॥

6. State the chief rules regulating the insertion of the letter इ in the, I. and II. future, the perfect plural Parasm. and Atmanepada, in the absolutive in त्वा, in the desiderative and in the Part perf. pass in त and Part. fut. pass in तव्य. **10**

7. Give the definition of the meaning of the Dative case according to Paṇini and state the rules regulating its use. (Quote the Sûtras you remember.) **12**

8. Give the chief rules regarding the use of the Parasmaipada and Atmanepada. (Quote the Sûtras you remember). **12**

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

QUESTIONS ON THE DASHAKUMA'RA CHARITA AND ME'GHADU'TA.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; J. G. BUHLER, PH.D

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *a.* What is the plan of construction of the Dashakumára Charita? Who were the Dashakumáras, and what was the scene of their reputed wanderings? What countries, cities, and princes are mentioned in the Charita? **10**

b. What inferences as to the religious, political, and social state of Central India at the time referred to in the Charita are to be drawn from its contents?

2. Translate the following passage into English:— **20**

सोपि सस्मितं प्रणम्यारभताभिधातुं । एषोहमस्मि पर्यट-
त्रैकदागतो विदेहेषु मिथिलामप्रविश्यैव च बहिः क्वचिन्मठिकायां

विश्रामितुमेत्य कयापि वृद्धतापस्या दत्तपाद्यः क्षणमीलिद-
भूमावस्थायिषि । ततस्तस्या मद्दर्शनादेव किमपि बद्धधार-
मश्रुप्रावर्तत किमेतदंब कथय कारणमिति पृष्टा सकरुणमा-
चष्ट । जैवातृक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः मिथिलायाः प्रहार-
वर्मासीत् तस्य खलु मगधराजो राजहंसः परं मित्रमासीत् ।
तयोश्च वल्लभेबलशंबरयोरिव वसुमतीप्रियंवदसख्यम-
प्रतिममदधती । अथ प्रथम गर्भाभिनंदितां ताम् सखीं वसुमतीं
दिदृक्षुः प्रियंवदा सहभर्त्रा पुष्पपुरमगमत् । अस्मिन्नेव
समये मालवेशेन मगधराजस्य महज्जन्यमभूत् । तत्र लेश-
तोपि दुर्लक्षां गतिमगमत् मगधराजः मैथिलस्तु मालवेंद्र-
प्रयत्नप्रापितः स्वविषयं प्रति निवृत्तो ज्येष्ठस्य संहारवर्मणः
सुतैर्विकटवर्मादिभिर्व्याप्तं राज्यं श्रुत्वा स्वस्त्रीयात् सुह्मपते-
र्दंडावयवमादित्सुरटवीमवगाह्य लुब्धकलुप्तसर्वस्वोभूत् ।
तत्सुतेनच कनीयसा हरतवर्तिना सहैकाकिना वनचर शर-
वर्षभयपलायिता वनमगाहिषि । तत्र च मे शार्दूलनखाव-
लीव निपतितायाः पाणिभ्रष्टः सबालकः कस्यापि कपिलाश-
वस्य क्रोडमभ्यलीयत.

3. *a.* What notices of Mithilá (above mentioned) are to be found in the ancient Indian literature? With what city is Pushpapura to be identified? Give the reason of your answer. 7

b. विश्रामितुमेत्य. Parse this *pada*. What is the denomination of the verb here occurring? Resolve the Sandhi of किमेतदंब. Give the first person singular of the first and second futures and of the third pre- 5

terite of कथ्. To what conjugation does this verb belong? Is there any trace of it in English?

c. परं मित्रमासीत्. How do you explain the use of the neuter here? What are the etymological meanings of मित्र and of खलु? 5

d. Parse दिदृक्षु. Give a few examples of the use of इंद्र as the second base of compound words as in मालविंद्र. Give specimens of words of the same meaning similarly used. What are the positive and comparative of ज्येष्ठ? What meaning does ज्येष्ठ bear? Give the various meanings of the word शार्दूल. 6

4. *a.* Give a short account of Kálidása, referring to the Méghadúta for his knowledge of a particular locality. Give the names of his works. 10

b. What are his chief characteristics as a poet?

5. Translate the following passage:— 12

तां कस्यांचिद्भवनवलभौ सुप्त पारावतायां
नीत्वा रात्रिं चिरविलसनात् खिन्नविद्युत्कलत्रः ।
दृष्टे सूर्येपुनरपि भवान् वाहयेदध्वशेषं
मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थ कृत्याः ॥
तस्मिन्काले नयनसलिलं योषितां खंडितानां
शांतिं नेयं प्रणयिभिरतो वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु ।
प्रालेयास्रं कमलवदनात् सोपि हर्तुं नलिन्याः
प्रत्यावृत्तस्त्वयि कररुधि स्यादनल्पाभ्यसूयः ॥

6. *a.* In what kind of metre is the Méghadúta composed? What are its characteristics? Mark and 5

name the feet and syllables of the first two lines of the preceding quotation. Mark also the cœsural pauses occurring in them.

b. What was the course of the cloud from Rámagiri to the Himálayas.

7. Translate into Sanskrit the following passage :— 20

This divine sage hurled himself from the summit of Méru ; but fell upon the rocks as if on a heap of cotton. Escaping alive from his fall, he entered a glowing fire in the forest, but the fire, though fiercely blazing, not only failed to burn him, but seemed perfectly cool. He next threw himself into the sea with a heavy stone attached to his neck ; but was cast up by the waves on the dry land. He then went home to his hermitage, but seeing it empty and desolate, he was again overcome by grief, and binding himself with bonds, he threw himself into the river Vipáshá, which was swollen by the rains, and was sweeping along many trees torn from its banks ; but the river severing his bonds, deposited him unbound ; whence the name of the stream, as imposed by the sage..... He afterwards threw himself into the Shatadru, which derive its name from rushing away in a hundred directions on seeing the Bráhman brilliant as fire.

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

LIVY, BOOK I. CIC. DE OFFICIIS.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A. ; W. A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate : 15

Augur ad fœvam ejus capite velato sedem cepit, dextra manu baculum aduncum sine nodo tenens,

quem lituum appellaverunt. Inde ubi, prospectu in urbem agrumque capto, Deos precatus, regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit: dextras ad *meridiem* partes, lævas ad *Septentrionem* esse dixit. Signum contrà, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, animo finivit ..... Tum peregit verbis *auspicia*, quæ mitti vellet.

Give the etymology of the words in italics.

Translate:

Si tu is es, cui ruptam me esse arbitror, et virum et regem appello: sin minus, eo nunc pejus mutata est res, quod isthic cum ignavia est scelus. Quin accingeris? Non tibi ab Corintho, nec ab Tarquiniis, ut patri tuo, peregrina regna moliri necesse est. Dii te penates, patriique, et patris imago, et domus regia, et in domo regale solium, et nomen Tarquinium creat vocatque regem.

II. Give an account of the reforms effected by Servius Tullius.

III. Translate and explain:—

1. Fecialis regem ita rogavit: Jubesne me, Rex, cum patre patrato populi Albani fœdus ferire? Jubente Rege, Sagmina, inquit, te, Rex posco, Rex ait, Puram tollito.

2. Janum ad infimum Argiletum indicem pacis bellique fecit. **10**

How often and when was this temple afterwards closed?

3. In duodecim menses describit annum, quem, quia tricenos dies singulis mensibus Luna non explet, desuntque dies solido anno, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, intercalaribus mensibus interponendis, ita dispensavit, ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis unde orsi essent, plenis annorum omnium spatiis dies congruerent. **10**

IV. Explain: 10

(1.) Jupiter Feretrius. (2.) Flamen Dialis. (3.) Lex horrendi carminis. (4.) Tabulis cerave recitata sunt. (5.) Interregnum. (6.) Sororium tigillum 7. Nisi aves addixissent.

V. Translate "stativa," "erigere aciem," "provocatio," "pomœrium." 5

Distinguish eximo and adimo; scelus and crimen; decipio and fallo.

VI. Translate into Latin:— 25

The Dictator entered the city in triumph. In addition to the usual honours, a place was allotted to him and his family in the circus for the public games, and the curule chair placed there. The defeated Volscians were deprived of the territory of Velitræ, at which place a colony from Rome was established. Some time afterwards an engagement took place with the Æquians, against the will of the consul, as the enemy had to be approached from below over difficult ground. The troops however complained that affairs were being protracted in order that the Dictator might quit his office before they returned to Rome, and his promises might fall to the ground as those of the consul had done before: and compelled the consul to risk an advance up the opposite heights. This injudicious step was turned to their advantage by the cowardice of the enemy, who, panic-stricken at the boldness of the Romans, before they came within shot of missiles, abandoned their camp, which was in a very strong position, and fled into the valleys beyond. A bloodless victory and much booty was the result.

VII. Translate:— 15

1. Danda omnino opera est, ut omni generi satisfacere possimus: sed si res in contentionem veniet, nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus:

qui cum consuleretur, utrum bono viro pauperi, an minus probato diviti filium collocaret filiam. Ego vero, inquit, malo virum, qui pecunia egeat, quam pecuniam, quæ viro. Sed corrupti mores depravatique sunt admiratione divitiarum. Quarum magnitudo quid ad unumquemque nostrum pertinet? Illum fortasse adjuvat, qui habet—ne id quidem semper: sed fac juvare: utentior sane sit: honestior vero quomodo?

2. Periclitemur, si placet, in iis quidem exemplis, in quibus peccari vulgus hominum fortasse non putet. Neque enim de sicariis, veneficis, testamentariis, furibus, peculatoribus hoc loco disserendum est: qui non verbis sunt et disputatione philosophorum, sed vinclis et carcere fatigandi. Sed hæc consideremus, quæ faciunt ii, qui habentur boni.

3. Incensus Canius a cupiditate contendit a Pythio ut venderet. Gravate ille primo. Quid multa? impetrat. Emit homo cupidus et locuples tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, et emit instructos. Nomina facit, negotium conficit.

VIII. Explain: **10**

1. Eos omnes qui pejerâssent in ærariis reliquerunt.

2. Nondum enim Aquillius protulerat de dolo malo formulas.

3. Regalis et digna Æacidarum genere sententia.

What do you know of (*a*) Panætius (*b*) Aristippus?

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

HORACE, SATIRES: VIRGIL, ECLOGUES.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.; W.A. EAST, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate and explain:— **50**

1. Strabonem
Appellat pætum pater, et pullum, male parvus
Si cui filius est, ut abortivus fuit olim
Sisyphus: hunc varum, distortis cruribus: illum
Balbutit scaurum, pravis fultum male talis.

What word is derived from varus? Who was Sisyphus?

2. Tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautæ
Ingerere. Huc appelle. Trecentos inseris: ohe
Jam satis est.

3. caput lumbosque saligno
Fuste dolat.

What is the usual meaning of dolare?

4. Solventur risu tabulæ.

5. Tum Prænestinus salso multoque fluenti
Expressa arbusto regerit convicia, durus
Vindemiator et invictus, cui sæpe viator
Cessisset, magnâ compellans voce *cucullum*.

Explain carefully the allusions in this passage.

6. Quid multa? neque ille
Sepositi ciceris nec longæ invidit avenæ:
Aridum et ore ferans acinum, semesaque lardi
Frusta dedit, cupiens varia fastidia cœna
Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo.

7. Tum Vibidius Balatroni;
"Nos, nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti,"
Et calices poscit majores. Vertere pallor
Tum *parochi* faciem.

Explain the point of "parochi." Can you quote a line explaining his duties?

8. Quos Mæcenas adduxerat *umbras*.

9. Chium maris expers.

10. Cultum majorem censu.

II. Write a brief account of Horace's life, illustrating more especially **10**

α. His Political Principles.

β. His Education.

III. Translate:—

1. Parcite, oves, nimium procedere: non bene ripæ **5**
Creditur: ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccat.
Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas.

2. Certum est in sylvis, inter spelæa ferarum **5**
Malle pati, tenerisque meos incidere amores
Arboribus: crescent illæ, crescetis, amores.
Interea mixtis lustrabor Mænala nymphis.

IV. Explain **5**
Chaoniæ Columbæ, Pastor Siculus,
Senex Ascræus, Versus Syracosius,
Carmen Cumæum.

V. What constructions are admissible with the verbs cavere, consulere, and convenire? Give instances illustrating the different meanings of each verb in the different constructions. **10**

VI. What do the terminations **7**
-ina (or -inum), -arius, -tum, -ētum, -īle
denote when they form part of derivative substantives? Give any instances you may recollect.

2. How are diminutives formed? Give the diminutives of **8**
asinus, filius, corona, baculum, os (oris), os (ossis) and piscis.

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER I.

R. H. PINHEY, C.S., SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate:— 5

म्हणतों मीच नतजननमरण हरी मरम सुख करी नवधा
यद्भक्ति तत्सख्याच्या प्रभु कवण म्हणेल मी करीन वधा.

Who is the speaker here? Analyse परम, नवधा, and कवण; and illustrate their derivation by similar examples. Write a short grammatical note on करी Who is the सखा referred to? Scan the couplet.

II. Translate:— 8

ध्या धृतराष्ट्रासि चला ही जासि तसि वृत्ति ती न सापाया।
कीं सदनांतुनि काढा न करूनि उपाय तीन सापा या ॥
राज्य कराल तरि जना तारुनि आपण तराल राघवसे।
त्या काय राज्य जेथें कामक्रोधादि दुस्तराघ वसे ॥
स्वपरविनाशापेक्षा कां करितां व्हा प्रसन्न यश रक्षा।
भोगार्थ काय रामें होऊं न दिलें कलत्र वश रक्षा ॥

Who says this, and on what occasion? Derive आपण, जेथें, होऊं. What is the original meaning of वश? Illustrate it by examples. Whence is the affix ऊन, with which absolutives are formed in Marathi, derived? Parse "राघवसे" and explain fully the allu-

sion contained therein. Is दिलें originally a verb? Give reasons.

b. What is gender in grammar? How is it that there is sometimes no agreement between the gender of a noun and that of the person expressed by that name? Give some instances of this besides such as the above passage contains.

III. Translate closely :— **10**

a. भीष्मासूंतें ह्मणतिल मच्छर दुष्टाकडे नका राहूं ।
गुरुसहि सुखें ह्मणावें करितां विहितीं हितीं नकारा हूं ॥

b. परि न ढळे कर्ण तशा यत्नलवें ढाळितों सुवर्णनगा ॥

c. मज सर्व सुज्ञ ह्मणती जारिहि तुझें शील साधु वत्सा हें ।
दंडीं खळासि न छळ दत्तात्रेयादि साधुवत्सा हें ॥

d. होतील द्वादशही आदित्य प्रेक्षितांचि विप्रभ या ॥

e. मम जयमाश्वास्त्र असें प्रार्थियला कीर्तिकेलि सदन मुनी ॥

f. क्षितिसह गुरुतनु कांपे पावे उल्कां समेत पतनातें ।
रक्षिति सर्वस्वें मुनि सर्व जसे वृत्तिमंत वतनातें ॥
जलधींत बुडे कीं त्या शकला न सख्यासि अर्क राखाया ।
मित्रत्व हेंचि द्याया कीं लागे अन्य शर्करा खाया ॥

How is ढाळितों connected with ढळ? Give eight or ten instances of similar derivatives. What does तशा in (*b*) really refer to? What are such constructions called? Give instances. When are they allowed? Give some account of the सुवर्णनग. How do you derive the name दत्तात्रेय? Give the story of the birth of that deity as related in the Guru-charitra.

What are the Adityas? Give the etymology of पावे. Which do you think to be the more correct spelling of the particle हि or ही?

IV. वधिले क्षितितलवर्ती क्षत्रिय ज्यां एकवीसदा सारे। 6
माझा प्रताप गातां रुद्रभ्रम दे कवीस दासा रे ॥

Translate this couplet. Quote the spirited rejoinder of Bhishma to their boasting.

V. What was the cause of the duel between Bhishma and Parashuram? Give a short but complete account of the way and circumstances in which it was fought. By what means was peace at last brought about between them? 6

VI. Shortly relate the circumstances of the interview between Karṇa and his mother Kunti. Give also the story of his birth. Why did Karṇa refuse to be reconciled? 5

VII. Institute a comparison between Muktéshwar and Moropant. How do you account for the popularity of the latter? 8

VIII. What does प्रयोग mean generally, and what in a special sense? Is it right to give कर्ता as equivalent to "*nominative* (to a verb)"? Give your reasons. If not, what better word can you suggest? What do you say about the following constructions? 8

a. "तेथून पुढें मार्गाचे पश्चिमेस श्रीगंगा नारायण याशी स्थापिला"

b. गोविंदपंत आंगोळ केले.

c. नारोपतानीं उंदीर मारलीं.

d. "जोशी यांणीं पंचांगश्रवण सर्वांस करावें."

e. बेगम इला राणी केली.

IX. Derive the following words, stating clearly, in each case, the general rules of philology on which you proceed, and give their comparative equivalents, wherever possible, from any other language that you know :— **12**

स्पष्ट, वाणी (not speech), वोढून, पुसोन, साजाल, भला, नातें, इन्द्रजाल, नीच, तिसरा, कदपत्य, जसा, मातेरें, वहिले, पुढें, अळुमाळ, डंखावें, धडाडीत, माझारी, सूदलें, निरुतें, आथिलें, आपुला, आपसया, आतुडलों, नातळें, येक.

X. Give a few instances of intensives in Marathi formed by reduplicating and lengthening the initial syllable only. Do you know any *affix* by which intensive nouns or verbs are formed in Marathi? **7**

XI. How do you account for such forms as **6**
जाणिजला, वाढिजला; बोलतु, वसवितु; निवटितुं, शोधितुं?

(*b*) What does the affix वट as applied to nouns, *e.g.* हळुवट, mean? Give more instances. Has it any connexion with the same form in such words as मसणवट &c.?

XII. Give a short but complete account of जरत्कारु and जरत्कारी. What do the names mean? **5**

XIII. Explain fully the following, giving whatever legends and incidents are therein alluded to :— **6**

a. जैसा शंकर पिनाक पाणी । यज्ञमृगातें विंधोनि बाणीं ।
पाठीमागें धावे चरणी । स्वर्गारण्य शोधितुं ॥

b. पश्चिम समुद्रीं बुडतां तरणी । विहितभंगें सुकृतहाणी ।
व्यंगतेचा विटाळ झणी । तुमच्या पायां नातळो ॥

c. आज्ञा न घेतां मज ऋषींची । खंडना करुं मत्कार्याची ।
प्राप्ती नाहीं सवित्याची । अस्तमाना जावया ॥

d. यत्प्राप्तयर्थ श्रीमद्दत्तशिरहि गुरुपदीं सदा लवतें ।
रविचें हि दृगघभंजन अंजन कंजनयनें दिलें लव तें ॥

e. जरी बुडविलीस माझ्या पुत्रांहीं व्यसनगर्त लीनाहीं ।
तद्हि न विटलीस यापरि सत्वें कोणीहि वर्तलें नाहीं॥

f. करतां कृपा सुरासुर मोडुनि जाळूनि खांडवास मयीं।
सांग सहाय तशा त्या होता जन कोण पांडवा समयीं॥
खळकाळकेय दुर्मद गंधर्व निवाचकवच यां गमला।
हा हर तेव्हां होता समरांत सहाय कोण सांग मला॥
हा कौरवांस हरिहरदास जसा नकुळ घोणसां गमला।
काळचि विराटनगरीं होता सुसहाय कोण सांग मला॥

g. कथुनि रथातिरथ म्हणें सर्वांसीं मी करीन युद्धातें ।
परि न शिखंडीसी कीं बा योग्य नसे मला विशुद्धा तें।

XIV. Whence are the case terminations in Marathi, old as well as modern, derived? Give a table of all of them with their derivations. 4

XV. Give a few instances of each of the grammatical changes, known as A'gama, A'desha, Reduplication, from the conjugation of Marathi verbs. Account fully for the peculiarity of Marathi verbs in being modified by the gender of their nominatives. 4

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI—PAPER II.

R. H. PINHEY, C.S.; SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Marathi the following passage :— **20**

Besides the importation of corn, there is another resource which can be invoked by a nation whose increasing numbers press hard, not against their capital, but against the productive capacity of their land: I mean emigration, especially in the form of colonization. Of this remedy the efficacy as far as it goes is real, since it consists in seeking elsewhere those unoccupied tracts of fertile land, which if they existed at home would enable the demand of an increasing population to be met without any falling off in the productiveness of labour. Accordingly, when the region to be colonized is near at hand, and the habits and tastes of the people sufficiently migratory, this remedy is completely effectual. The migration from the older parts of the American confederation to the new territories, which is to all intents and purposes colonization, is what enables population to go on unchecked throughout the Union without having yet diminished the return to industry, or increased the difficulty of earning a subsistence.

If Australia or the interior of Canada were as near to Great Britain as Wisconsin and Towa to New York; if the superfluous people could remove to it without crossing the sea, and were of as adventurous and restless a character, and as little addicted to staying at home, as their kinsfolk of new England,

those unpeopled continents would render the same service to the United Kingdom which the old states of America derive from the new.

(*Mill.*)

2. Translate into Marathi the following lines:— **15**

Sir, I desire you do me right and justice;
And to bestow your pity on me; for
I am a most poor woman and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent, nor no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding. Alas, Sir,
In what have I offended you? what cause
Hath my behaviour given to your displeasure,
That thus you should proceed to put me off,
And take your good grace from me? Heaven witness,
I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to kindle your dislike,
Yea, subject to your countenance, glad, or sorry,
As I saw it inclined. When was the hour,
I ever contradicted your desire,
Or made it not mine too? Or, which of your friends
Have I not strove to love, although I knew
He were mine enemy? What friend of mine
That had to him deriv'd your anger, did I
Continue in my liking? nay, gave notice
He was from thence discharg'd? Sir, call to mind
That I have been your wife in this obedience,
Upwards of twenty years.

3. Describe (in Marathi) the civil and religious policy of Akber. **8**

4. Give a short sketch (in Marathi) of the career of Sivajee. **8**

5. Give a list of grammatical forms, words, phrases, and constructions found in the "विद्येचे उद्देश लाभ आणि संतोष," that are no longer used. Do you think they were used extensively even when the work was written? **8**

6. Criticize the style of the following passages :— **5**

a. त्याणें दुर्गासारिखें उंच बाधिलेलें एक स्थल दुरून पाहिलें, आणि त्याजवळ प्राणांतभया वांचून कोणाच्यानें-ही जाववत नाहीं असें तें मुंग्याचें वल्मीक आहे या प्रमाणें त्यास एका वाटाड्यापासोन माहीत जाहालें.

b. अशा रीतीनें केलेलें पल्वल दृढ जाल्या नंतर ते आपलीं घरें त्याचे कांठाभोवती करितात; तीं गुंफांसारिखीं असतात, त्यांजवर कमाणीचे आकाराचीं छपरें आहेत आणि तीं खुंटावर आहेत.

c. त्यांचे कित्येक समुदाय दुसऱ्या समुदायापेक्षां म्होटे आहेत, परंतु एक समुदायांत राहाणार ते दोनशें किंवा तीनशें यापेक्षां उणे असें कदाचित होतें.

7. How far, do you think, is the title विद्येचे उद्देश लाभ आणि संतोष justified by the contents of the work? **6**

(*b*) Remark upon the words शिक्षामाला, विद्या, सत्यता, तिर्यग्विद्या, तुलितशारीरविद्या, and शिल्प, as used in the book.

8. Translate into English :— **12**

a. आणि मालेंतील प्रत्येक अडचणी आणि विपर्यास हीं अशीं आहेत: जें आरंभीं भासत होतें कीं, हें त्या

धर्मापासून कांहीं च्युत आहे, परंतु त्यास अधिक शोधिल्यानें सिद्ध जालें, कि, तें धर्मप्रमाणेंच आहे; म्हणजे भारमानाचे गुणापासून जो सामान्य क्रम होतो त्याचेंच तें फळ आहे; स्वतां धर्म आणि त्यांतील विपर्यासांचे भास हे दोनही त्याच क्रमाचे भाग आहेत.

6. जिकडे जिकडे दृष्टी द्यावी तिकडे तिकडे ईश्वराचे साभिप्राय करण्याची खूण प्रत्यक्ष दिसती; या सृष्टींत सर्वत्र ईश्वराचें जें कर्तृत्व दिसतें तें बहुत प्रकारें प्राणिमात्रास आणि त्यांत विशेषें करून मनुष्यास सुख देण्यास योग्य आहे, तस्मात् असें सिद्ध होतें कि, जर कोणी सृष्टींतील संपूर्ण रचना जाणायास समर्थ असेल, तर सृष्टींतील प्रत्येक अवयव उपकाराचे अभिप्रायानेंच केला आहे, व्यर्थ किंवा नाशार्थ असा केला नाहीं असें त्यास स्पष्ट दिसेल. या वर सांगीतलेल्या विचारें करून आत्म्यास परम समाधान होतें, परंतु या शिवाय एक अनिर्वचनीय हर्ष पुढें सांगतों तो हा आहे, कि सृष्टीचा म्होटा करणारा जो ईश्वर त्याचीं अत्याश्चर्यकारक कर्में जसें कीं त्याचे मागें लागूनच अनुक्रमें आपल्या नेत्रांनीं पाहतोच आहे अशा रीतीनें जाणायास समर्थ होणें, म्हणजे ईश्वराची निरवधि शक्ति आणि सर्वोत्कृष्ट कुशलता या जशा सृष्टिमालेच्या मोठया अवयवांत आहेत तशाच लहान अवयवांतही आहेत, हें शोधून अनुभवणें.

9. Translate the following lines into English:— 18

a. हांसुनि राम म्हणे रे हितकर गुरुवचन कां न आइकसी ।

साहेल तुंझी तुझिया दुःसह शोकानलासि आइ कसी॥
भीष्म मज सिंह गर्णी वेडया तूं आपणासि कलभ गर्णी ।
न रविपुढें मिरवेसें चंद्रीं हि कसें असेल बल भगर्णी ॥
देसिल सत्यवतीतें शोक बहुत रडविसील गंगेतें ।
समज बरें मदटूपित जें जें तेज क्षणांत भंगेतें ॥
हो सिद्ध ये हरीनें व्यसु आला तो करेणु केला हो ।
हो गंगेला शोकद तोखद हें तोक रेणुकेला हो ।
सिंधूंत नग जसा कपि तैसा पाहोनि गर्वनग वामीं ।
वंदुनि येतों ऐसें बोलुनि आलों फिरोनि नगरा मी ॥

b. तंव मरण चिन्हाचें त्रिदोष वारें ।
तक्षका आंगीं भरलें शारें ।
कार्मुकापासोनि सुटिजे शरें ।
तैसा सत्वर पळाला ॥
सांडोनिया पाताळभुवन ।
शक्रलोका जाऊनि जाण ।
देवेंद्रातें रिघाला शरण ।
प्राणधाकें ते काळीं ॥
दीर्घस्वरें रुदन करितु ।

भयें थरथरां कांपतु
म्हणे स्वामी चुकवीं घातु ।
प्राणदातु मज होई ॥

c. ह्मण अनुचित केलें कोपें ।
राजहत्या जोडिली शापें ।
राहटी पासोनि मनसंकल्पें ।
काय नकरी प्राणियां ॥
निंद्यानिंद्य कर्म जितुकें ।
मनुष्यापासूनि घडे तितुकें ।
यालागिं विचारी नरें सात्विकें ।
भूतद्रोह न करावा ॥
विश्व हे अन्वय आपुले ।
यांहीं केल्या आपण केलें ।
ऐसें साचार जया कळलें ॥
तोचि निश्चयें जगदात्मा ॥
पराचे अपराध करणे क्षमा ।
हेंचि भांडवल तपिया आह्मां ।
क्रोधें धरिल्या अक्षमा ।
अक्षम होती साधनें ॥

d. कीं माझें दुर्दैव प्रभुच्या मार्गीत आडवें पडलें ।
शरणागतभयशमना यास्तव येणें तुझें नसे घडलें ॥
किंवा मजहुनि दुसरा कोणी बहु दीन दास आढळला ।
तच्छुभदैवसमीरें त्याचरि करुणाघनप्रभू वळला ॥

प्रायः सुमुहूर्ताचा शोध करायासी लागला वेळ ।
होय महत्कार्य परी प्रभुचा ता नित्य सहज हा
खेळ ॥
किंवा तुज गुंतविलें भजकीं परि ते दयार्द्र या रंकीं ।
उद्धरित्यासि न सज्जन गुंतविती गाय कष्टतां पंकीं ॥
कीं कळवाया कर्मे धर्मे तुज दाविली अमेल वही ।
त्वद्दृष्टिपुढें राहे ऐसा पापांत त्या नसे लवही ॥
कीं भीतो भ्रांत वृथा मृगजळममासि काय तारावें ।
सत्यचि हें परि शिशुचें भय जाया बागुलासि मारावें ॥

(*Moropant.*)

Parse the words underlined. Point out and name all the Samásas in the above passages. What is the difference betwen महत्कार्य and महाकार्य ?

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATI—PAPER I.

SRISHTIJANYA I'SHVARAJNA'NA, BHU'TA NIBANDHA, AND TRANSLATIONS.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *a.* What is the literal meaning of the name સૃષ્ટિજન્ય ઈશ્વરજ્ઞાન ? What is the general argument pursued in the work ? **10**

b. Give the formation from their elements, and the meaning, of the following words કૈારાત્ય, કલ્પના, સંકેત, ઈશ્વર, નાસ્તિક, સ્કંધસંધિ, રનાયુસ્થસ્થેતરજ્જુ, કર્પુરસંધિ, ઉપયોગ, અશ્રુપાત and સ્વાભાવિક.

2. *a.* Translate the following words into English :—10
રોડું, જાંખરૂ, ઘાયરી, ટીપું, ઓલિયું, ઢીંગલી, ખાબડું, બોડું, ટીબલુ, પોચકુ, ઝાંખરૂ, છાગો.

b. Give some more specimens of Déshya words with their translations.

3. *a.* What are the objects and plan of the *Bhúta Nibandha*? Of what kinds of Bhútas does it treat? 10

b. Give an account of ધરણા and ત્રાગા. By what classes of the people of Gujarát are they followed? Of what Sanskṛit word is ત્રાગા a corruption?

4. *a.* Among what classes of the people of Gujarát is witchcraft supposed to be most prevalent? Give an account of one or two of those classes of people. 10

b. Write the names commonly inserted in the *aṣhṭadalayantra* both in the Nágarí and Roman characters, and give a literal translation of them.

5. *a.* What classes of Sanskṛit words are introduced into Gujarátí without change? Illustrate your answer by examples. 10

b. How are the double consonants in Sanskṛit words generally treated when they pass into Prákṛitá and popular Gujarátí forms?

c. What changes most frequently take place in vowels passing from Sanskṛita into Prákṛitá, as shown in Gujarátí?

6. Translate into Gujarátí the following prose passage :— **35**

In reference to the state of the Africans among the nations of the earth, we have seen nothing to justify the notion that they are of a different "breed" or "species" from the most civilized. The African is a man with every attribute of human kind.... The African form of government is patriarchal, and, according to the temperament of the Chief, despotic, or guided by the counsel of the elders of the tribe. Reverence for royalty sometimes leads the mass of the people to submit to great cruelty, and even murder, at the hands of a despot or madman; but on the whole the rule is mild, and the same remark applies in a degree to their religion. The races of this Continent seem to have advanced to a certain point and no further; their progress in the arts of working iron and copper, in pottery, basket-making, spinning, weaving, making nets, fish-hooks, spears, axes, knives, needles, and other things, whether originally invented by this people or communicated by another instructor, appears to have remained in the same rude state for a great number of centuries. In the knowledge of the properties of the magnet, the composition of gunpowder, the invention of printing, the manufacture of porcelain, of silk, and in the progress of literature, the Chinese were before us. But then the power of making further discoveries was arrested, and a stagnation of the intellect prevented their advancing in the path of improvement or invention. To the Asiatics we owe cotton, sugar, clepsydras, and sun dials. From the East, we have derived algebra, the game of chess, coffee, tea, alcohol, and steel. The servile imitation, which took the place of mental activity and invention, seems to have fallen on Chinese, Japanese, Asiatics, Arabians, and Africans alike. Does this paralysis of the inventive faculties indicate that each race is destined to perform its own part in the one vast plan

of creative Providence, of which our finite minds can take in only so minute a portion that we shall never comprehend it as a whole till the end of all things?

(*Dr. Livingstone.*)

Translate into Gujarátí the following poetical passage :—

And lives the Man, whose universal eye
Has swept at once th' unbounded scheme of things,
Mark'd this dependence so, and firm accord,
As with unfaltering accent to conclude
That *This* availeth nought? Has any seen
That mighty chain of beings, lessening down
From Infinite Perfection to the brink
Of dreary *Nothings*, desolate abyss!
From which astonish'd thought, recoiling turns?
Till then alone let zealous praise ascend,
And hymns of holy wonder, to that Power,
Whose wisdom shines as lovely on our minds,
As on our smiling eyes his servant-sun.

(*Thomson.*)

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATI—PAPER II.

KA'VYA DOHANA, VIKRAMA CHARITRA, TRANSLATIONS FROM GUJAR'ATI', &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D D., F.R.S.

MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL, MUNSHI, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the roots and meanings of the following words :— **10**

તુલના, તૃષ્ણાદિક, અવિનાશ, વશીકરણ, વિવેકી, વિશ્વાસ, ભાનુ, ભિક્ષુક, કામ, આયુષ્ય.

2. State the rules of સ્વરસંધિ or વ્યંજનસંધિ of which the following compound words are examples : **10**

મન્વન્તર, વિધ્યર્થ, તથૈવ, ઉત્તમૌષધિ, વાયૂર્જ, અચ્છેર, ષણ્માસ, જગન્નાથ.

3. Write the pure Sanskṛit words corresponding with the following corrupted Gujarátí ones. **5**

અગિયારરા, વાડી, ઘરાડ, સુથાર, અજવાળું.

4. Give a short account of the various attempts made to apprehend the afterwards acknowledged son of Vikrama, and state how far they were successful. **10**

5. Explain fully the following passages :— **12**

a શુક્લ ચંદ્ર વાધેછે જેમ ॥ લક્ષણરૂપ વાધેછે તેમ ॥

b બાંધ્યા ઠગ હલવાઇને હાટ ॥

c મળી રહી તાંહાં મેદની ॥ નહી તલમેલવા માગ ॥

d મુની પડીતી તે વેળા મેહેલ ॥ તેમાં કુવેરે હાંકી વેહેલ ॥

e તે ગાંજો કોઇના નવજાય ॥

f જન્મ અક્ષર માડ્યા તે તણા ॥ નવગ્રહે ઉત્તમ નહી મણા ॥

g લેહ લાગી મને તારી અલ્યાજી, લેહ લાગી મને તારી ; કામકાજ મૂક્યું ને ધામજ મૂક્યું, મનમાં ચાહું છું મોરારી ;

h નવનાડિઓ જુજવી પડી, આવી પોહોંચ્યો કાળ ; બાઇરાં છોકરાં ફટફટ કરેછે, નાના મોટાં મળી દેછે ગાળ ; આવી વેળા અંતકાળની ત્યારે, દીકરા પધાર્યા દ્વાર ; પાંસળિયેથી છોડી વાંસળી રે, તેણે લેઈ લીધી તેણી વાર ;

i વેષને ટેક વર્ણાશ્રમ પામતાં, ઉલટો એજ જંજાળ થાયે;
ગાડર આણીએ ઉનને કારણે, કાંતેલાં કોંકડા તેજ
ખાયે,

j કામ ક્રોધ ઉરમા અમિત, ધનમાટે બહુ ધાય;
મન જાણે કેહેવા થકી, પાપ થાયછે નાશ;
પાપ મૂળ પસરી પડયાં, રૂધ્યું રૂદયાકાશ;
પાપ તણા તો મૂળ છે, કામાદિક મન મેલ;
ત્યાં સુધી નહિ સાંભળે, દેવ ગણેછે ફેલ;

6. Paraphrase in Gujarátí the following passage :— **10**

હરીને હાથ સૈા રેહેછે, વરધહાણ હરીને હાથ સૈા રહે
છે; ટેક;
કર્મ પ્રધાન કહાવે ને સઉને સમજાવે, પાપ પુણ્યના
ફળ લખેછે;
જેવિ હોય કરણિ એવી પાર ઊતરણી, જેને ઘટે તેવાં
સુખ દેછે;
દયા ધર્મ હોય તેનું લેઈ ન શકે કોઈ, રળ્યું આપ
આપણું જમેછે;
ખોદશે તે પડશે પરવશ થૈ રડબડશે, કર્યાં કર્મ
પોતાના દમે;
પરમારથ ન પ્રીછે ને દિલમાં સુખ ઇછે, ગજની
અંબાડિયે ચઢેછે;
રૂડે રથે જોડયા ફુટડિયા છે ઘોડા, પુડે નગારાં નિ-
શાન ગડગડેછે;
લોભે લાય લાગે પુણ્યની પાળ ભાગે, વગર ન્યાયે
અન્યાયે લડેછે;

કહે મુલદારા લાંચડિયા પરનિંદક, એ નિશ્ચે નરકમાં પડશે.

7. Name the poets from whose works extracts are made in the portion of the Kávya Dohana you have read, and give a short account of the lives of the principal of them. **8**

8. Translate the following prose passage into English :— **20**

કુસંપનું જોર વધ્યું કે કુવિચાર પેઠા. હું મોટો ને તું નીચો એમ થવા માંડયું ને સઘળી તરફથી વ્હેમનું જોર વધી ગયાથી તેનો રોજ રોજ ડગલે ડગલે માર ખાયાં કરીયે છૈયે. માટે હવે એ મારનું ભાન તમે દીલમાં આણો. કુસંપ રાવુએ પેરાવેલી બેડીને તોડી નાખવાનું વિચારો રે વિચારો અને સમય સાધનો પણ અનુકુળ છે એટલે તમે રાવુને નસાડવામાં વેહેલા કૃતેહ પામશો. દ્રવ્યનું જોર તો નથી ને એ હું જાણું છઊં પણ તમારા બાપદાદાની બુદ્ધિના નમુના જે પૃથ્વીમાં વેરાતા પડયા છે તે નમુના પ્રમાણે તમારા કપાળમાંથી કાઢો. રે કુસંપ સાથે લડવાનો આ છેલ્લો વખત છે. ઉઠો મુછપર તાળો અને રાત્ર દિવસ વિદ્યા ભણવા પછવાડે અને વિદ્વાન પરદેશીઓના સંગતી કરવા પછવાડે, સુવિચારના ગ્રંથો ઇતિહાસ કાવ્યાદિ વાંચવા પછવાડે, અને સર્વ શાસ્ત્ર પુરાણ અને લોકની બુદ્ધિ એ રૂપી છારા વલોવીને તેમાંથી શુદ્ધ ધર્મ રૂપી માખણ કાહાડવા પછવાડે રાત્ર દિવસ

મંડો. મંડો રે ભાઈ મંડો. મારી પુરી ખાત્રી છે કે તમે તમારા બાપદાદાનું નામ ડુબાડ્યું છે તેને પાછું તરાવી આણશોજ આણશો. કુસંપનો પ્રધાન જે વહેમ તેણે તો ઠેકાણે ઠેકાણે કબજ કરી લીધા છે પણ હવે સઘળા એકસંપ થઈ જાઓ અને ઉદ્યમ આરંભો ને તે ઉદ્યમ ઘટતા રસ્તા સર કરો. તમારાં એકઠાં મળેલાં તેજને પ્રતાપે કરીને સર્વે કુસંપ તો બળીને ખાખ થઈ જશે. સંપ સઘળે પૂજ્ય છે. માટે સંપનું સેવણ નિરંતર કર્યાં કરો. નીચી મુંડી ધરીને અર્થાત શાંત સ્વભાવ ધરીને પોતપોતા નામાં સંપે રહીને રાત્ર દિવસ ઉદ્યમની પછવાડે લાગો એટલે તમારા ધારેલાં કામમાં તમે વહેલા પાર પડશો. એમ ન વિચારો કે આપણાથી શું બનવાનું છે? જે બને છે તે માણસથીજ બનેછે માટે હવે છેલ્લું કહેવું કે પરમેશ્વરનું નામ લેતાં કે સુવિચાર ગ્રહણ કરવાના અને તે પ્રમાણે અમલમાં લાવવાના ઉદ્યોગમાં વહેલા સામેલ થાઓ. સુવિચાર તો ઘણાના છે પણ તેઓ પોતાના વિચારને ખરેખરા ઉપયોગમાં આણતા નથી. તે વિચારો ખરેખરા ઉપયોગમાં આવે અને તેથી જે લાભો થાએ તે બીજાઓની નજરે દેખાય તો એઓ પછી વારવું ન કરે તે હારવું કરે એ કહેવત પ્રમાણે પછવાડે દોડતા આવેજ. સારૂં કોહોને નથી ગમતું? માટે હવે સુધરેલા પુરૂષોએ હિમત થકી બહાર પડીને લોકને દેખાડવું જોઈએ.

9. Translate the following poetical passage into English :— **8**

જે દિથી અલૌકિકી સુકીર્તિ કૃષ્ણની સુણી,
તે દિથી બ્હેછે ધણીજ રૂકમણી મણી ગુણી ;
નિત્ય તેમનાવતી બનાવિ ગોર માટિની,
માગતી થઈ અધીર સોડ કૃષ્ણમાંટિની.
ઉદ્યમે કરે સુદાન યજ્ઞને તપો વ્રતો,
લેશના વિસારિ મૂકતી સુ એપિ નામતો.

10. Name all the Gujarátí prefixes and give their meanings. Illustrate your answer by a few examples. **7**

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

FERISHTAH, FIRDAUSI, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

ALEXANDER FAULKNER, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a brief account in Persian of the last days of Bábar, and mention his character as a man and a ruler. **10**

2. Translate into English the following passage from Ferishtah :— **25**

نظم

نداري اگر باعدو زور جنگ طريق مدارا كزين بيدرنگ
زملكش بجائي نما إنتقال كه إيكچند فارغ شوي از قتال

فردوس مکاني این راي را صواب دانسته درشهور عشرو تسعمایه روي توجه بجانب کابل آورده چون عبور بر محلي که مسکن خسروشاه بود افتاد واو بجهت تدارک تقصیرات سابق بملازمت آمد فردوس مکاني مخفي ملازمان ونوکران اورا که ازسواره وپیاده قریب هشت هزار کس میشدند فریفته ازخود ساخت و خسرو شاه بران مطلع شده سلامتي نفس بهتر از همه چیز دانسته شبي تمامي براق و جهات خود را برجاي گذاشته با دو سه نوکر بطرف بدیع الزمان میرزا گریخت و قریب سه چهار هزار خانه وار مغل که همراه خسرو شاه بودند بآنحضرت پیوسته سه چهار شتربار از نقد و جنس و تحف نفیسه بدست افتاد و دیگر باره اسباب بادشاهي بهم رسیده بکابل بموجب حکم سلطان ابوسعید شهید در تصرف الغ بیک میرزا بود وچون درسنهٔ سبع وتسعمایه فوت شد و پسرش عبدالرزاق میرزا که کوچک سالبود پادشاه کشت شخصي زکي نام صاحب اقتدار شد لیکن امرا ازو بر کشتند و در روز عیدالضحی بقتلش مبادرت نمودند پس احوال کابلیان بغایت پریشاني رسیده نظام و روئق ازان دیار رخت بربست ومحمد مقیم پسرخود امیرذوالنون که حاکم کرمسیر بود طمع در ان ملک کرده با لشکر هزاره ونکدور متوجه کابل گشت

3. *a*. What circumstance is referred to by the biographers of the principal author of the Sháhnámah to explain the adoption of the *takhallus* which he bore? **20**

b. Where and when was he born? Who was his principal teacher? What were the circumstances which obliged him to leave the Court of Mahmud of Ghazni? When and where did he die?

c. What other authors contributed to the completion of the Sháhnámah beside Firdausi?

d. Can you give any explanation of the considerable differences, as to extent, of the manuscripts of the Sháhnámah as now found?

3. Translate the following passage from the Sháhnámah into English:— **30**

نیارا همي بود آئین و کیش
پرستیدن ایزدي بود پیش
بدان گه بدي آتش خوبرنگ
چو مرتازیان است محراب سنگ
بسنگ اندر آتش ازو شد پدید
کزو روشني در جهان گسترید
یکي روز شاه جهان سوئی کوه
گذر کرد با چند کس هم گروه
پدید امد از دود چیزي دراز
سیا رنگ و تیره تن و تیز تاز
دو چشم ازبرسرچو دوچشمه خون
ز دود دهانش جهان تیره گون
نگهه کرد هوشنگ با هوش و سنگ
گرفتش یکي سنگ وشد پیش جنگ

بزور کیا في رهانید ز دست
جهان سور مار از جهانجو بجست
بر آمد بسنگ گران سنگ خرد
همان و همین سنگ بشکست خرد
فروغي پدید آمد از هر دو سنگ
دل سنگ گشت از فروغ آورنگ
نشد مار کشته ولیکن ز راز
پدید آمد آتش ازان سنگ باز
هر آنکس که بر سنگ آهن زدي
از و روشنائي پدید آمدي
جهاندار پیش جهان آفرین
نیایش همي کرد خوان آفرین
که اورا فروغي چنین هدیه داد
همین آتش آنگاه قبله نهاد
بگفتا فروغیست این ایزدي
پرستید باید اگر بخردي
شب آمد بر افروخت آتش چوکوه
همان شاه در گرد او با گروه
یکي جشن کرد آن شب باده خورد
شده نام آن جشن فرخنده کرد
ز هوشنگ ماند این شد یاد گار
بسي باد چون او دگر شهر یار
کز آباد کردن جهان شاد کرد
جهاني به نیکي ازو یاد کرد

5. *a*. What is the derivation of the word ایزد occurring above? **15**

b. Make a list of the Arabic words occurring above. Give their roots, and explain the method of their formation. How do you account for their paucity, in the view of the later Persian literature?

c. Give a few specimens of words occurring above which don't seem related either to the A'ryan or Arabic languages.

d. What is the derivation of the word Jamshid? Who is the correspondent of Jamshid in the Indian literature?

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

GULISTA'N, DIWA'N-I-HA'FIZ, &c.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.

ALEXANDER FAULKNER, Esq.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the term "Sufistic poetry"? Illustrate your reply by one or more quotations from the Diwán-i-Háfiz. **10**

2. Give a short account of the life of Sheikh S'aadi; mention the names of his most popular works: and briefly comment upon them. State the general character and tendency of his writings. **10**

3. During the time of Sheikh S'aadi, what was the city of Shiráz chiefly noted for? Quote passages from the *Gulistán* bearing upon this subject. **5**

4. In what estimation was poetry held by the Persians during the period Háfiz flourished? State **10**

the views of those Princes who were his contemporaries, regarding it, and their treatment of him, particularly that of Timur.

5. *a*. Give the singular and plural, present, past, and future of the tenses of the verb کردن *to do*, in the first, second, and third persons. Decline the noun دل *heart*. 10

b. Give the initial, medial, and final forms of at least six letters of the Persian Alphabet.

c. How many forms of conjugation are there in Persian? Give the infinitive termination of regular verbs.

d. From the root اس *arrive thou*, form the aorist, the present, and the future tenses. From the same root, form the noun of agency, and the present participle.

6. Parse the following sentence:— 10

آورده‌اند که حاتم ازشهر شاه آباد بیرون شد چند منازل رفته بود زیرکوهي رسید وچشمهٔ آب روان دید که آبش خون آلوده میرود

7. Translate the following sentences into Persian:— 15

a. Obsolete or affected language, foreign idioms and words, provincial expressions, &c., are inconsistent with purity and propriety of language.

b. Punctuation treats of the points or marks inserted in written composition, for the purpose of showing more clearly the sense intended to be conveyed, and the pauses required in reading.

c. Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart untravelled fondly turns to thee;
Still to my brother turns with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a lengthening chain.

d. Thou great First Cause, least understood,
Who all my sense confin'd
To know but this, that Thou art good,
And that myself am blind.

8. Translate into Persian the following lines :— **15**

"From records true my legends I rehearse,
And string the pearls of wisdom in my verse,
That in the glimmering days of life's decline,
Its fruits, in wealth and honour, may be mine ;
My verse, a structure pointing to the skies,
Whose solid strength destroying time defies.
All praise the noble work, save only those
Of impious life, or base malignant foes ;
All blest with learning read, and read again ;
The sovereign smiles, and thus approves my strain :
'Richer by far, Firdausí, than a mine
Of precious gems, is this bright lay of thine.'
Centuries may pass away, but still my page
Will be the boast of each succeeding age.

9. Translate into Persian the following prose passage :— **15**

But Timour's conquests were in a great measure produced by other causes ; by the manners of the age and country in which he lived, and by the treachery of kings, who, whilst they envied his greatness, professed themselves his friends. It is needless to speak of his valour ; for who has not heard of his successful wars, his perseverance and resolution in distress : and his serene and temperate conduct after victory ? That he possessed the humane and liberal virtues cannot be doubted, when we read that he forbore to take revenge when it could not interfere with his interest, and that he extended the rights of subjects and citizens to nations who were willing to be slaves. When he had seen his vast empire, rising, like the infant world, out of anarchy, under his victorious hands, he dispensed order through every part of the

dominion he had created, and governed it with wisdom, justice, and benevolence. There is therefore less reason to blame his ambition, than to admire the amiable moderation by which it was restrained.

(*The Flowers of Persian Literature*).

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI—PAPER I.

CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI, B.A.;

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JUGONNATH VAIDYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into English :— 25

شينه ۽ ڪن ٻئن مِرن پاڻ ۾ گڏ جي صلاح پهنجي
بچائڻ لاءِ ۽ ٻئن تي ڪاهه ڪرڻ لاءِ ڪئي هڪڙي
ڏنيه شڪار لاءِ سنگتي ٿي گهمڻ ويا تهڙ هڪڙ وڏا ڍو
ٿلو هرڻ ماريا ۽ پاڻ ۾ چارڀاڱا ورا هيا ۽ ڇاڪون جو
شينه ساڻ ٿي مرون ٻئا ٻڻ هن وير هڪڙا هوا جڏ
چارڀاڱا جوڙي جڪي رکيا ۽ تڏهه شينه اڳي ودي ۽
هٿ کي هڪڙي ڀاڱي ڏانه ڊگهو ڪري فرمائو ته هي
ڀاڱو مهنجو آهي هن لاءِ آءٌ کڻان ٿو وري چيا ته هي
ٻئيو ڀاڱو پڻ صحي مهنجو آهي هن ڪارڻ جو اوهان
ڪيو سو مهنجي زور ۽ ڏاڍاي سان ڪيو اَٿو پوءِ ٻئي

ڀاڱي ڏانه مٿو چوري چياءِ ته هي پڻ آءٌ وٺندس
سو ڪوته آءٌ او انجو بادشاه آهيان ۽ پڻ ڄاڻان ٿوته
اوين ايماني ۽ حڪم مڃيندر آهيو هن لاءِ پاڻهي
مهنجي چاه کي پورو ڪندا هنيئر چوٿون ڀا ڱوجو رهيل
آهي سو اسانکي هن وير سوڙهائي گهڻي ۽ سٺوٿورو
۽ پتي پڻ گهٽ هن کان او انکي گهر جي ته ريهي
اٽڪ ۽ ريهِ ويرم اوچوٿون ڀا ڱو پڻ اسانکي ڏيو

II. Translate into English :— 20

سسئي صورت سڙي هُئي سرس منجهه سرتين
منه مورت مهتاب ورن هُئي سوڌي سون ورن
پريٌ تان پاسي ٿيٌ ويڳا ٿيٌ به و تن
پسي حال چلڻ جوٿي حيرت ۾ هاٿين
جُلوي جوت جبين — ڪئيو اوجر اونڌائي ۾
صحي ڪياءِ جائي ساجتي دوس هُياس
هَيون گز هليو وڃي اندر ڪاه ڪياس
زئنب اُٿي ضرب مون ڏاڍا ويڻ ڪياس
سسئي گز کڻي ڪري پرتيون پيش پئاس
ضرب ڏناءِ ماءِ کي ڪري پرديسي جي پاس
رن تن آهِ راس — ڪين بجد آهِ بتلي

III. Parse the words underlined. 5

IV. *a.* What do you know about ٻاٻيهو سهجان دلورائي ? 10

b. Give the substance of the quarrel between سهجان and ٻاٻيهو with quotations from the text.

V. Paraphrase the following, adding short notes in illustration of the words underlined :— 13

ڀائرڏسي ڀاڄائي کي ٿا مرد ڳڻيڻ مصلحت
آهي ڀاءَ اسانجو هن وا گهوءَ جي وات
اسانڏ انه اچڻ جي هي طلب نه ڪندو تات
ٻڌي منصوبي سان هوند رانول نئون رات
پريه وٽي پرڀات—هلون ڊوهي لنگهي ڊوه سان
ڀاڄائي ڏيرن وٽان وير ڪئي آهي ور
ڏسي آئي ڏيرن کي دانه پهنجي در
کائڻ جوڙائي کچڻي طعام چڱيري تر
ڪيما گهڻي کچڻي ڪياءَ سيرا شربت سر
پاڪيزا پُلاه ٿيا ٻئا ڀوڳ جنجا ڀر
پانه پهري پر—ڪياءَ مهماڻي ڏيرن جي

VI. Analyse the following, and quote other passages of similar construction from Saswi Punhu :— 5

a. هٿ آي محمد کٽي جي اُها پرٽ پئي

VII. (*a.*) Give a short account of the conquest of Sind. 10

b. Translate the following names (1) into English and (2) into pure Sindhi :—

همايون معظم نور جهان اورنگ زيب عالم گير

قطب الدين فيروزشاه جلال الدين شمس الدين

VIII. Explain the following words and phrases, and give the Sindhi substitutes for the Persian or Arabic words :— **12**

سپه سالار سرڻ ساڌڻ ڳهيل ناقل فوت ٿئو سُنگ

صغير مٿو چوڙيندر جلوس ڄڀ تارون سان لڳي فارغ

فڪوڪرڻ ناراضي حڪم جوچئو ٿئو نسل ٽئا ڪر

مذهب جي برخلاف رعيت روزنيو

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI—PAPER II.

CHUHARMAL KUNDANMAL PANJABI, B.A.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN JUGONNATH VAIDYA.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Sindhi, the following prose passage :— **30**

Though the religion of Buddha be of all religions the most hostile to the old belief of the Brahmans—the Buddhists, standing to the Brahmans in about the same relation as the early Protestants to the Church of Rome—yet the very bitterness of this opposition proves that Buddhism is peculiarly Indian. Similar ideas to those proclaimed by Buddha were current long before his time, and traces of them may be

found even in other countries. But for the impressive manner in which these ideas were first proclaimed, and preached throughout India, for the hold they took on the Indian mind, for the readiness with which they were received, particularly by the lower classes, till at last they were adopted by the sovereign as the religion of state—in a word, for the historical and universal character which this doctrine there assumed, the cause must be sought in the previous history of the Indian nation. There is something in the doctrines of Buddhism, that is common to all systems of philosophy or religion, which break with the traditions of an effete idol worship, and a tyrannical hierarchy. There is some truth in Buddhism, as there is in every one of the false religions of the world. But it was only in India, where people had been prepared, by centuries of thought and meditation, as well as by the very corruption of the old Brahmanical system, to embrace and nurture the religious ideas of Buddha Sâkya Muni; it was only in India that those new doctrines took an historical shape, and grew into a religion which, if truth depended on majorities, would be the truest of all forms of faith.

II. Translate the following poetical passage :— **25**

This active course
He followed till provision for his wants
Had been obtained;—the Wanderer then resolved
To pass the remnant of his days, untasked
With needless services, from hardship free.
His calling laid aside, he lived at ease:
But still he loved to pace the public roads
And the wild paths; and, by the summer's warmth
Invited, often would he leave his home
And journey far, revisiting the scenes
That to his memory were most endeared.

Vigorous in health, of hopeful spirits, undamped
By worldly-mindedness, or anxious care ;
Observant, studious, thoughtful and refreshed
By knowledge, gathered up from day to day ;
Thus had he lived a long and innocent life.

III. *a.* What do you know about the authorship of Hikayat-ul-Salhein, and the subjects it treats of? **6**

b. What is the meaning of the word Hikayat-ul-Salhein ? Give its etymology.

c. What sort of metre is used in this work ?

IV. Explain fully the following passages :— **10**

a. نيت هوئم روزي جي هوا ڏينه آرارجا .

b. ڇُهنه لڀي نعمتن جوجي ڪٿي من تي مولي

c. ۽ نٿو چَڪا يان لذتٌ توکي مٺا چيز مو چارا

d. پيارو آهٍ مُن ڪَن تن ٻهٌ پرٍ ٻئن ڪَنا

e. حيف اسانجي حال کي جي گرفتار نفس جا

What grammatical inaccuracy do you find in passage (*c*) ?

Parse the passage (*d*).

V. *a.* Explain the uses of the pronominal affixes in Sindhi. **14**

b. What is سندو ? Mention its peculiarity.

c. How are the several kinds of ماضي formed in a passive verb ?

d. Mention when the verb agrees with its object in number and gender, and in what cases is it affected neither by the agent nor by the object, but is always masculine singular ?

e. What is the difference between چوندو هو and چئوٿي ?

f. What is the primary and derived signification of مضارع ?

VI. Translate the following closely, but idiomatically, and show how they are applied :— 10

a. هي ڳال انهنجي آهي جي ٻٽاڪ جهجهي هڻڻ ٿاءِ ٿو روٿاڪن

b. انڌ يري جيتوڻي نماڻي جي رئڻ کان هٺيلو ٿئي ته پڻ اننجي پاڙي جهاڙي کان مورهٍ سو گهونه آهي

c. جيڪو چڱاي جي بدران بڇرائي ڪري ٿو سو نيٺ مدي پسندو

d. جي سڀن کان نڪما سي سڀئي گهڻو ڪري مزنٍ کان هٺيلا آهن

e. ٻئي جي نڀا ڳائي کان ماڻهو کي عبرت وٺڻ چڱي آهي

f. جده هڪجهڙائي نه آهي تڏه اتي وڻتائي پڻ نه آهي

VII. *a.* What is meant by the prefixes اَ and سَ ? 5
Give ten words having these prefixes.

b. Distinguish between اٿجي and ماڙجي

WEDNESDAY—28*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A gentleman sends his horse to an agent for sale for Rs. 500 clear of commission. At what sum must the agent price the horse in order to comply with the seller's instructions after retaining his own commission $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount received from the buyer. **6**

2. Prove the rule for finding the value of a mixed recurring decimal, and express in as few figures as possible $\cdot 41\dot{6} \times \cdot 00142857$. **6**

3. A person bought an estate which let for Rs. 4,500 per annum, at 28 years' purchase; How much stock at 4 per cent. Government paper at 96 to pay for this estate, and by how much is his income altered by the purchase? **8**

4. Extract the square root of **7**

$$\frac{x^4}{4y^4} + \frac{4y^4}{x^4} + \frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{4y^2}{x^2} + 3$$

5. Express $\sqrt[3]{-1}$ in the form $a \pm \beta\sqrt{-1}$ **7**

6. $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{x - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1$, find x. **9**

7. $(a+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4(a-x)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 5(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$ find x. **10**

8. The value of diamonds $\propto$ as the square of their weights and the square of the value of rubies $\propto$ as the cube of their weights; a diamond of a carats is **12**

worth m times a ruby of b carats, and both together are worth c rupees: find the values of a diamond and ruby each weighing x carats.

9. The sums of two AR series each to n terms are to each other as $13—7n : 1+3n$; find the ratio of their first terms and also of their second terms. 9

10. Find the expression for the limit of the sum of an infinite *convergent* series in Geometrical Progression; and find the limit of the infinite series $4 + 3 + \frac{9}{4} + \ldots\ldots$ 8

11. Ten horses start in a race and are so weighted that they may all be considered to have an equal chance of winning the race; what would be the odds against naming the first three horses in the order in which they pass the winning post? 9

12. The co-efficients of x in the 3rd and 5th terms of $(1 — x)^n$ are $\frac{14}{9}$ and $— \frac{7}{243}$ respectively; find n. 9

WEDNESDAY—28*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.; F. J. CANDY M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Define circular measure, and find the angle whose circular measure is $\frac{5}{6}$. 6

2. Prove that 7

$$\tan A = \frac{\sin \frac{2A}{3} + \sin \frac{4A}{3}}{\cos \frac{2A}{3} + \cos \frac{4A}{3}}$$

3. If $\theta — a$, θ, $\theta + a$ be three angles whose cosines are in Harmonical Progression; show that 9

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{a}{2}$$

4. If $\cos v = \frac{\cos u - e}{1 - e \cos u}$ find $\tan \frac{1}{2} v$ in terms of $\tan \frac{1}{2} u$. 9

5. The sides of a triangle are 3, 5, 6; find the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles. 9

6. Prove DeMoivre's Theorem. 10

7. If a cone be cut by a plane parallel to its side the section is a parabola. 8

8. Every segment of a parabola is two-thirds of its circumscribed rectangle. 8

9. If from the extremity of any diameter of an ellipse straight lines are drawn through the foci meeting the conjugate diameter, the parts intercepted by the conjugate are each equal to half the major axis. 8

10. If a tangent and an ordinate be drawn from the same point in an ellipse to any diameter, half of that diameter will be a mean proportional between the distances of the two intersections from the centre. 8

11. If a circle be described on the major axis of an hyperbola, any tangent to the circle is to the corresponding ordinate in the hyperbola as the major axis is to the minor axis. 9

12. All the parallelograms formed by drawing straight lines from any point of an hyperbola parallel to the asymptotes are equal to each other. 9

THURSDAY—29*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If the sides of any polygon be produced to meet, the angles formed by these lines are together equal to twice as many right angles wanting eight as the figure has sides. 8

2. If from the angles of a triangle lines be drawn bisecting the opposite sides, four times the squares of these lines is equal to three times the squares of the sides of the triangle. 8

3. A circle touches another internally, describe a third circle touching the small circle externally and the larger internally. 8

4. Divide a right angle into 5 equal parts. 8

5. Given one side of a right angled triangle, and the difference between the hypothenuse and the other side; to construct it. 9

6. Divide a circle into any number of equal parts by circles concentric with it. 9

7. Define "Centre of gravity," "Virtual velocity," and enunciate the theorem of "The parallelogram of force." 6

8. The angles A, B, C, of a triangle are 30°, 60°, 90° respectively. The point C is acted on by forces acting in directions C A, C B inversely proportional to C A, C B; find the magnitude and direction of their resultant. 9

9. If on a given chord of a circle as a base triangles be inscribed in the circle; find the locus of their centres of gravity. 10

10. A parallelogram and a triangle on the same base and between the same parallels revolve around the base as an axis. Compare the solids they generate. 8

11. Two weights P and W connected by an inextensible string balance on two inclined planes which have a common altitude: if the weight receive a small displacement, show that their virtual velocities are inversely as their masses, and that their common centre of gravity has neither ascended nor descended during the motion. 9

12. A uniform and straight plank of length l rests with its middle point upon a rough cylinder of radius $= r$, their direction being perpendicular to each other. Find the greatest weight which can be suspended from one end of the plank whose weight is w, without its sliding off the cylinder. **9**

FRIDAY—30*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "Pure Logic is the science of the necessary laws of thought." Explain fully the terms of this Definition. **10**

2. It is a remark of Reid that "in every language, rude or polished, general words make the greatest part, proper names the least." Account for this. **10**

3. Give the categories according to Mill. What is his aim in forming his list? Are his criticisms on Aristotle's list just? **10**

4. What is Mill's theory as to the relation of subject and predicate in a proposition? Does his theory account for all the facts? **10**

5. What is meant by formal induction? What is its value? Give illustrations. **10**

6. "Nothing ever was or can be proved by Syllogism, which was not known, or assumed to be known before." Examine this statement. **10**

7. Can any science be said to rest ultimately on Definitions? **10**

8. Put the following arguments into logical form: **20**

a. "All presumption of death's being the destruction of living beings must go upon the supposition

that they are compounded and so discerptible. But since consciousness is a single and indivisible power, it should seem that the subject in which it resides must be so too." Criticise this statement.

b. "The Syllogism consists of propositions, propositions of words, words are the signs of notions. If therefore, the notions (which form the bases of the whole) be confused and carelessly abstracted from things, there is no solidity in the superstructure."

c. "Man is a moral agent only as he is accountable for his actions, in other words, as he is the object of praise or blame; and this he is, only inasmuch as he has prescribed to him a rule of duty, and, as he is able to act, or not to act in conformity with its precepts. The possibility of morality thus depends on the possibility of liberty; for if a man be not a free agent, he is not the author of his actions, and has therefore no responsibility,—no moral responsibility at all."

9. Explain and exemplify the errors of *proving too much* and of *arguing in a circle.* **10**

FRIDAY—30*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

REV. R. STOTHERT, M.A.; K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are Butler's two arguments for the *a priori* probability of a future life? Give briefly the general scope of the first chapter of the Analogy. Is it convincing? **10**

2. Why cannot we argue from the *reason of the thing* that death is the destruction of living powers? How is the latter term defined? **10**

3. In what circumstances should we be guided by practical principles rather than by reason? **10**

4. How does the view of God's government as a scheme or system affect the consideration of separate acts of divine justice and goodness? **10**

5. What would follow from the supposition that treachery, violence and injustice are no otherwise vicious than as foreseen likely to produce an overbalance of misery to society? **10**

6. To what is it owing that men in general have so little regard to the good of others? **10**

7. How is the distinction between self-love and the several particular principles or affections in our nature connected with the assertion that virtue is to be pursued as an end eligible in and for itself? **10**

8. If we are so constituted as to feel certain affections or movements of the mind upon the sight of beautiful objects in creation, what may this teach us respecting the regard due to God? **10**

9. Show the connection between our notions of property and the general mistake that there is some greater inconsistence between endeavouring to promote the good of another and self-interest, than between self-interest and pursuing anything else. **10**

10. Illustrate the remark that the wisest and most knowing cannot comprehend the ways and works of God. **10**

FRIDAY—30*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R. E.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Refractive Index. If the Refractive Index for a medium A be μ, and for another medium **10**

B be μ'; what is the refractive index for refraction from A into B?

Ex. If μ for glass be $\frac{3}{2}$, and for water be $\frac{4}{3}$; what is the index of refraction from water into glass?

II. Diverging rays are incident upon a concave spherical reflector, find the geometrical focus, after reflection. Adapt the result to all the other cases of a spherical reflector. **10**

III. Prove that parallel rays refracted at a plane surface continue parallel. **8**

IV. When a ray of light passes through a prism which is denser than the surrounding medium, the deviation is always towards the thickest part of the prism. Prove this. **10**

What are the two great classes of Lenses?

V. Draw Figures of the different kinds of Lenses and give their names. **10**

Trace the corresponding positions of the conjugate foci, for a convex lens.

VI. Draw a Section of the Eye, showing the formation of the image of a small object. **10**

VII. Describe Galileo's Telescope, and draw a diagram. For what purposes is it now used? **10**

VIII. Draw a diagram of Newton's Telescope, and find the magnifying power. **10**

IX. Describe the construction and use of the Sextant, and explain the principle of it. How is it graduated? **12**

X. Explain the formation of the inner or primary Rainbow. What is the order of the colours? **10**

FRIDAY—30*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black fingures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How is the rotation of the Earth rendered visible by Foucault's pendulum? Calculate the apparent motion of the pendulum in latitude λ. **8**

2. Explain the principle of Spherical co-ordinates, and state what systems of them are used in Astronomy. Which of them are observed directly? And which are calculated? **10**

3. Describe the Transit Instrument. What is the use of it? Mention the three errors to which it is liable. **10**

4. Enumerate the corrections which must be applied to observations, and give the direction of each correction. **10**

5. How is the Moon's horizontal parallax measured? **8**

6. What is the cause of Aberration? **8**

7. Describe the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Can you prove which is the true one? **10**

8. Show how to calculate the duration of an Eclipse of the Moon. **10**

9. What is meant by the Equation of Time? What are the causes of it? When are their effects greatest, and when do they vanish? **10**

10. Describe the different ways of finding the Longitude. **10**

11. Enumerate the various classes of bodies in the Solar System. **6**

SATURDAY—1st *December* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY—PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give some of the various definitions of political economy which have been proposed; state which you prefer, and your reasons for doing so. **12**

2. How does the principle of the division of labour arise in a community? Give some illustrations (from your own observation) of the utility of it. **10**

3. Explain and illustrate the operation of the law of supply and demand. **10**

4. Define capital; and show that it is all consumed, and must be replaced by continuous reproduction. **10**

5. What term now used answers to what Adam Smith calls the "real price" of commodities? **8**

6. What conditions regulate the interest of capital applied to productive undertakings? **10**

7. What are the requisites of production? Define and exemplify each of them. **15**

8. What is the distinction between productive and unproductive labour? What other distinction directly bearing on this question does Mr. Mill strongly insist upon? **15**

9. Explain in what sense the word *value* is always used in Political Economy, and show why a more extended signification is necessarily inapplicable. **10**

SATURDAY—1*st December* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY—PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; ROWLAND HAMILTON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Why is Political Economy properly described as an abstract or hypothetical science? **10**

2. What is the theory of Protection? How is it related to the mercantile theory? On what grounds can it be most speciously defended? At what date was it abandoned by English statesmen? **12**

3. Prove that the improvements in machinery during the last seventy years have been beneficial to labourers. **8**

4. At what date did the English landed aristocracy rid themselves of the feudal burdens on land? What did they offer to the crown in compensation? Judge their conduct from the point of view of a politician *and* a political economist? **10**

5. It has lately been urged that the Negro is constitutionally so lazy that he will not work except under the lash. But it is proved by most abundant evidence that he works most diligently as a free man in the smaller West Indian Islands, but *not* in Jamaica. From these facts what would you infer respecting the economical position of the smaller and larger islands? **8**

6. Give some brief account of Communism and Fourierism. **8**

7. What are the most ordinary causes of a panic? What was the cause of the English panic of 1847? **10**

8. What is credit, and in what relation does it stand to capital and the means of production? **12**

9. What effect has the discovery of the gold mines of America (1) on the colonial policy, (2) on the general economical theories of the European nations? 15

10. Show in what way the advantages arising from international trade are shared by the community at large in either country? 7

SATURDAY—1st *December* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M. D.; J. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the chief chemical and physical differences between cast iron, wrought iron, and steel? 20

2. What are the principal ores of copper? What are its chief uses? and how may its salts be detected? 20

3. How is the calorific value of fuel estimated? 15

4. The specific gravity of oxygen as compared with air is 1·1057: Calculate from this the theoretical specific gravity of nitrogen and of laughing-gas. 15

5. How many cubic inches of oxygen are necessary for the complete combustion of 6 cubic inches of olefiant gas? and how many cubic inches of carbonic acid and of watery vapour will be formed during the experiment? 15

6. Describe the manufacture of glass and earthenware, and state the composition of their principal varieties. 15

SATURDAY—1*st December* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.; J. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What circumstances raise or lower the boiling point of water? **15**

2. If 1 lb. of steam at 212° F. is mixed with 10 lbs. of water at 32° F., what will the resulting temperature of the mixture be? **15**

3. What is meant by specific heat, and by what modes may the specific heat of any body be ascertained? **15**

4. Explain the principle of the Leyden jar. **20**

5. In a voltaic battery what would be the effect on the quantity and intensity of the electricity evolved, produced by (*a*) increasing the active surface of the plates, (*b*) increasing the number of the cells? And how may the effects produced be estimated (*a*) practically and (*b*) theoretically? **20**

6. If a certain volume of gas measure 35 cubic inches at 84° F. and 29·35 barometric pressure, what will be the bulk of the gas at the standard temperature and pressure? **15**

MONDAY—3*rd December* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

English History.

I. What changes in the constitution and doctrines of the English Church were effected under **10**

Henry VIII.? Mention the acts of Parliament which authorized them.

II. What were the results of the alliance with Spain under Queen Mary? 8

III. Describe Elizabeth's policy towards Scotland, France, and Spain, during the first ten years of her reign. 15

IV. Sketch briefly the rise of the Puritan party in England under Elizabeth. 12

V. Write a life of Sir John Eliot; with a sketch of Charles the First's second and third Parliaments. 10

VI. Write the history of Cromwell's Irish campaign. 10

VII. Describe the political career of John Locke and Dean Swift, and give some account of their chief political writings. 10

VIII. Write a history of the peace of Utrecht. 10

IX. Give a general review of the state of England under Walpole's administration. 15

Ancient History.

I. Describe the constitution of Athens in the year 478 A.C. 10

II. Write an outline of the history of Syracuse from the establishment of democracy to the death of Timoleon. 15

III. Write a short history of the War of the Athenians against the Bœotian aristocracy, A.C. 47. 10

IV. Compare the Carthaginians and Romans in their civil and military arrangements. 10

V. To what causes, social and political, do you attribute the extinction of the poorer Roman plebeians, and the extension of slave cultivation. 15

VI. Draw a map of Southern Italy, to illustrate the second Punic War. 10

VII. What changes were effected in the constitution by Sulla. **10**

VIII. Describe the military operations of Brasidas during the last year of his life. **8**

IX. Describe the constitution of the Senate, and the Imperial prerogatives under Augustus. **10**

MONDAY—3*rd December* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

History of India.

I. Draw a map of the Punjaub. **12**

II. The pedigree of the Mogul Emperors from Baber to Aurungzebe. **10**

III. What was the political condition of the Deccan and Guzerat in the reign of Akbar? **14**

IV. Who were the four sons of Shah Jehan? Describe their character and conduct during their father's life-time. **10**

V. What signs of the dissolution of the Empire are visible in the latter years of Aurungzebe's reign? **10**

VI. Narrate the early successes of Sivajee. **10**

VII. When was the battle of Kurdla fought? What chiefs were present in the Mahratta army? What conditions were extorted from Nizam Ali? **12**

VIII. What motives prompted the voluntary death of Mahdoo Rao Narrain? Narrate the events that followed. **10**

IX. What events followed the treaty of Bassein? **12**

History of the Jews.

I. What traces are there of the observance of the Mosaic Institutions under David? 8

II. On what authorities does the history of the two Hebrew monarchies rest? 8

III. Write a life of David. 14

IV. Show how Solomon's Government was responsible for the separation of the kingdoms. 6

V. When did Isaiah live? What are the principal subjects of his prophecies? 6

VI. Compare the priests and prophets of the Jews in their influence on the national character. 14

VII. Narrate the extinction of the kingdom of Israel. 8

VIII. Describe the natural features of Jerusalem, and draw a map of the city. 12

IX. What was the political condition of the Jews under the Emperors Claudius and Caius? 10

X. Who was Philo? Describe his theological system in its sources, influences, and results. 14

MONDAY—*3rd December* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Define "Uniformly accelerating force," "Vis viva," "Centrifugal force," "Centre of gyration," and enunciate the 2nd Law of Motion, and give an example in illustration of the truth thereof. 7

2. The direction and velocity of the motion of the common centre of gravity of two bodies is not altered by their impact. 9

3. A and B are two given points in the diameter of a circle, find in what direction a perfectly elastic body must be projected from A so that after reflection at the circumference of the circle it may strike B. 9

4. A meteor burst with a report which reached the earth in the middle of the shower of its particles; what height was the meteor from the earth ? 8

N. B.—The middle particle of the shower was projected horizontally by the explosion and the velocity of sound $= 35\ g$.

5. If two heavy particles begin to fall at the same time from the common vertex of two inclined planes, the direction of the line joining them is constant. 9

6. Find the number of vibrations which a given pendulum will gain in a day by shortening it. 8

If a clock loses 30*s*. in 12 hours, how much must the pendulum be shortened to make it keep true time?

7. Find the direction in which a body must be projected from a given point, with a given velocity, to hit a given mark, not taking the resistance of the air into account.

8. Several bodies being projected in different directions, from the same point, and with the same velocity, and in vacuo ; find the locus of all the bodies at the end of a given time. 10

9. Suppose the radius of the earth to be 3956 miles and the distance of the moon from the earth (centre from centre) to be 60·24 of the earth's radius : find the accelerating force at the moon which causes it to revolve round the earth in an orbit nearly circular in 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes, the earth itself being supposed to be at rest. 9

10. A square is capable of revolving about a side, find where it must be struck perpendicularly that there may be no impulse upon the axis. **11**

11. Describe the ballistic pendulum. **11**

MONDAY—3*rd December* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a fluid. How is the pressure at any point in a fluid measured? In what direction does the pressure of a fluid act? **12**

2. If fluids of different densities are at rest in the same vessel, what will be their relative positions? And what their common surfaces? Ex. water, oil, and mercury. **12**

3. If different fluids are in different upward branches of the same tube, where will be their surfaces? **8**

4. What is the *total* pressure on a floating body? What is the *resultant* pressure? What are the conditions of equilibrium? **15**

5. How is the pressure of the atmosphere measured? Describe the barometer. **10**

6. Describe an experiment showing that the density of the air varies as the pressure, the temperature being the same. **10**

7. A bubble of air one foot below the surface of a pond had a diameter of one inch: what was its diameter at a depth of 8 feet, neglecting the pressure of the atmosphere? **5**

8. Describe the air pump. If the volume of the receiver is 9 times that of the barrel, what is the density of the air after n strokes? **10**

9. Show how to find the specific gravity of a substance by the hydrostatic balance. **8**

10. Describe Watt's steam engine. **10**

TUESDAY—4*th December* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, PAPER I.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Transform the General Equation **12**

$$Ax + By = C.$$

into each of the forms of the equation to the straight line, including the Polar equation.

2. Show that the three straight lines, drawn from the angles of a triangle to bisect the opposite sides, meet in a point. **10**

3. If the three sides of one triangle be parallel to the three sides of another; the three lines joining the angular points opposite to parallel sides will meet in a point, or be parallel. **12**

4. The sum of the squares of the distances of a moving point from a given number of fixed points is constant: find the locus. **8**

5. Find the locus of the intersection of two straight lines; which pass through two fixed points, and meet at right angles. **8**

6. Transform the equation $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{c}$ so that the new axes may be inclined at an angle of 45° to the original axes. **10**

7. Change the equation $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ into one between x and y. **8**

8. Find the equation to the circle, the diameter of which is the chord $y = mx$ of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$. **10**

9. What must be the inclination of the axes that the equation **10**

$$x^2 + y^2 = xy + h(x + y)$$

may represent a circle?

10. What are the relations between the point (X, Y) and the line $Xx + Yy = c^2$? **12**

TUESDAY—4*th December* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY—PAPER II.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E; F. J. CANDY, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the locus of a point whose distance from a fixed point bears a constant ratio to its distance from a fixed line. **8**

2. Find the equation to the normal at the point (x', y') of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$. **8**

3. If the three normals to a parabola at the three points (x', y'), (x'', y''), (x''', y''') meet in a point; then **12**

1. The circle through the three points passes through the vertex of the parabola.

2. $y' + y'' + y''' = 0$.

4. Find the equation to the parabola referred to a diameter and the tangent at its vertex. **8**

5. Find the locus of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points is constant. **8**

6. In an ellipse, prove that supplemental chords are parallel to conjugate diameters. **10**

7. From A the vertex of an ellipse draw a line ARQ to Q the middle point of IIP, cutting SP in R; show that the loci of Q and R are ellipses. **12**

8. Find the equation to the hyperbola referred to the asymptotes. **10**

9. Find the Polar equation to the hyperbola, the focus being the pole. **10**

10. What are the relations between the point (X, Y) and the straight line. **14**

$$AXx+B(Xy+Yx)+CYy+D(X+x)+E(Y+y)+F=0$$

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1866-67.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND LATIN.)

EXAMINERS.

J. P. Hughlings, B.A. .....
W. H. Newnham, B.A. ..... } In English.

W. H. Newnham, B.A. .....
K. M. Chatfield, B.A. ..... } In Latin.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

W. Wordsworth, B.A.; W. Wedderburn, C.S.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

Captain C. T. Haig, R.E.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre.

BRANCH I.—ENGLISH AND LATIN.

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS—PAPER I.

BURKE'S SPEECHES: LOCKE ON TOLERATION.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A.; W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Under what circumstances did Locke write his Essay on Toleration? **5**

II. State and characterize the chief arguments advanced in the first letter, distinguishing them, if you can, into political, moral, and religious. **20**

III. To what remarkable occurrences in French History does Locke make allusions in the course of his argument? **5**

IV. Explain the point of the references made by Locke to American History. **5**

V. What Acts of Parliament were passed in Locke's life-time respecting Toleration? **5**

VI. Paraphrase and explain the following: **20**

"About the close of the last Parliament, and the beginning of this, several agents for boroughs went about, and I remember well it was in every one of their mouths: "Sir, your election will cost you £3,000 if you are independent: but if the ministry supports you, it may be done for two, and perhaps for less":—and indeed, the thing spoke itself. Where a living was to be got for one, a commission in the army for another, a lift in the navy for a third, and custom-house offices scattered about without measure or number, who doubts but money may be saved? The Treasury may even add money: but indeed it is superfluous. A gentleman of £2,000 a a year, who meets another of the same fortune, fights

with equal arms : but if to one of the candidates you add a thousand a year in places for himself, and a power of giving away as much among others, he must, or there is no truth in arithmetical demonstration, ruin his adversary, if he is to meet him and fight with him every third year."

VII. To what subject of debate does the extract in the preceding question refer? What is the parliamentary history of that subject? 5

VIII. "The second speech by Mr. Burke, on America, was thought by Mr. Fox the best work of the master. The judgment was certainly right. It *has the careful correctness of his first manner*, joined to *the splendour of his second* : it was the highest flight of his genius, under the guidance of taste. Except *a few Burkeisms* in the noble peroration, it contains few deviations from beauty. The most characteristic of all his productions is the speech on the Carnatic : it contains *the most sublime and the most distasteful passages*." 25

Explain and illustrate by quotations the italicised phrases in this criticism.

IX. Give an account of Mr. Burke's plan of economical reform. 10

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY PILGRIMS : SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY IV. AND V.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, B.A., ; W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What is the metre of the Canterbury Pilgrims? Explain the formations. 10

Woltow—cridestow—nolde—nyste—th'avys—tallegge—our alther cok—Ben we y-limid—So theech.

II. Explain the allusions: **10**

1. In *Pilates voys* he gan to crie.
2. *Nowel*, crieth every lusty man.
3. I smell a loller in the wind.
4. Vengeance
   As foul as had Sir Geneloun of Fraunce.
5. The bacounswas nought fet for them, I trowe,
   That some men fecche in Essex at Donmowe.

III. Paraphrase: **10**

1. Ful soth is seyde, that love ne lordschipe.
   Wol not, his thonkes, have no felaschipe.
2. Amyddes of the tempul set mischaunce,
   With sory comfort and evel contenaunce.
   I saugh woodness laughying in his rage.
   Armed complaint, outhees and fiers outrage.
   The caroigne in the bushe with throat y-corve.
   A thousand slain, and not of qualme y-storve.
   The tiraunte, with the preye by force y-raft.
   The toun destroyed, there was no thinge laft.
3. It was aretted him no vylonye.
4. A clerk hath litherly byset his while,
   But if he cowde a carpenter bygyle.

IV. Explain: **10**

1. I is full wight, God wot, as is a ra.
2. To have an hoor heed and a greene tayl as hath a leek.
3. In our aisshen old is fyr i-reke.
4. The devyl made a reve for to preche,
   Or of a sowter a schipman or a leche.
5. God give the monk a thousand last quade yer.
6. Schapen was my death erst than my shirte.
7. Purs is the ercedeknes helle,

V. Give the meaning of: **10**

1. Marreys—caples—althirfirst—evel thedom—glayre of an cy— dampned—ayel—lichewake—augrym stoones.
2. She was a primerole, a piggesneyehe.
3. A clerke hath sette the wrightes cappe.

VI. Paraphrase:— **15**

1. The skipping king, he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits,
Soon kindled and soon burned: carded his state:
Mingled his royalty with capering fools:
Had his great name profaned with their scorns:
And gave his countenance, against his name
To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain comparative:
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoffed himself to popularity:
That being daily swallowed by men's eyes,
They surfeited with honey.

Of what king is this said?

2. Our valuation shall be such
That every slight and false-derived cause,
Yea, every idle, nice, and wanton reason,
Shall to the king taste of this action:
That were our royal faiths martyrs in love,
We shall be winnowed with so rough a wind
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff;
And good from bad find no partition.

To what does this passage refer?

3. Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-reined jades, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such a valiant heat,
And shall our quick blood, spirited with wine.
Seem frosty? O, for honour of our land,
Let us not hang, like roping icicles.

Upon our houses thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweats drops of gallant youth in our rich fields.

VII. Explain the allusion in the following : **15**

1. Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day.
2. Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
But Harry, Harry.
3. Hollow pampered jades of Asia,
That cannot draw but thirty miles a day.
4. Now is this vice's dagger become a squire.
5. I was then Sir Dagonet in King Arthur's show.
6. Malevolent to you in all aspects.

VIII. On what grounds did Henry V. base his claims on France, and what was the argument urged against it as set forth in the play? **5**

IX. Explain: **15**

1. A purse of gold ..... got with swearing "lay by," and spent with crying "bring in."
2. Grace thou wilt have none ..... not so much as will serve to be prologue to an egg and butter.
3. If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion.

What light does this throw on the pronunciation of Shakspeare's time?

4. See if thou canst find out Sneak's noise.
5. *Ch. J.*—You follow the young prince up and down like his ill angel.

F.—Not so my lord; your ill angel is light.

6. Fillip me with a three-man beetle.
7. Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a loach.
8. I saw him break Skogan's head at the Court gate, when he was a crack not thus high.
9. A perilous shot out of an elder gun.

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

LATIN BOOKS—PAPER I.

CIC. EPIST. AD ATT. I.—III.: TACITI ANN. I.—VI.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.; K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What do you learn of the character of Cicero from your books? And what was the position of Cicero at this time? **12**

II. Translate with short notes on peculiar words or constructions: **12**

1. Quare, ut opinor, *φιλοσοφητέον*, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon.

2. Tribuni non tam ærati quam, ut appellantur, ærarii.

3. Si enim nemo impediet, quid est firmius? Sin erit, qui ferri non sinat; idem senatus consulto intercedet. Nec quidquam aliud opus est abrogari.

Give the other compounds of *rogo*, with their technical meaning in your books.

III. Translate: **18**

1. Signa nostra et Hermeraclas, ut scribis, quum commodissime poteris, velim imponas, et si quod aliud *οἰκεῖον* ejus loci, quem non ignoras, reperies, et maxime, quæ tibi palæstræ gymnasiique videbuntur esse. Etenim ibi sedens hæc ad te *scribebam*; ut me locus ipse admoneret. Præterea typos tibi mando, quos in tectorio atrioli possim includere, et putealia sigillata duo. Bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris: nam ego omnes

meas vindemiolas eo reservo, ut illud subsidium senectuti parem.

Explain the tense of *scribebam*.

2. Nam ea veterum tribunorum plebis rogatio tria capita habuit; unum de reditu meo, scriptum incaute. Nihil enim restituitur præter civitatem et ordinem: quod mihi pro meo casu satis est; sed, quæ cavenda fuerint, et quo modo, te non fugit. Alterum caput est tralatitium de impunitate, si quid contra alias leges ejus legis ergo factum sit. Tertium caput, mi Pomponi, quo consilio, et a quo sit inculcatum, vide. **8**

IV. Translate with short notes : **15**

a. Digredientem cum Cæsare.... circumsistunt.

b. Trudebanturque in paludem gnaram vincentibus, iniquam nesciis, ni Cæsar productas legiones instruxisset.

c. Concessum est aliquando egredi relationem.

d. Nam primum duodecim tabulis sanctum ne quis unciario fœnore amplius exerceret, cum antea ex libidine locupletum agitaretur: dein rogatione tribunicia ad semuncias redacta, postremò vetita versura.

V. Translate : **10**

a. Ac primo placidum æquor mille navium remis strepere, aut velis impelli: mox atro nubium globo effusa grando, simul variis undique procellis incerti fluctus prospectum adimere, regimen impedire: milesque pavidus et casuum maris ignarus dum turbat nautas vel intempestive juvat, officia prudentium corrumpebat.

What are the defects in the style of Tacitus?

b. Interea barbari catervis decurrentes nunc in vallum manualia saxa, præustas sudes, decisa robora jacere, nunc virgultis et cratibus et corporibus exanimis complere fossas, quidam pontes et scalas ante fabricati inferre propugnaculis eaque prensare, detra- **25**

here, et adversum resistentes comminùs niti, miles contra deturbare telis, pellere umbonibus, muralia pila, congestas lapidum moles, provolvere. Iis partæ victoriæ spes, et, si cedant, insignitius flagitium, illis extrema jam salus, et assistentes plerisque matres et conjuges, earumque lamenta, addunt animos. Nox aliis in audaciam, aliis ad formidinem opportuna, incerti ictus, vulnera improvisa, suorum atque hostium ignoratio, et montis anfractu repercussæ velut a tergo voces, adeo cuncta miscuerant, ut quædam munimenta Romani quasi perrupta omiserint.

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN BOOKS—PAPER II.

LUCRETIUS, I., II.: PLAUTUS, TRINUMMUS.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.; K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. About what time did Lucretius flourish? Illustrate by examples (1) the difference between his Latin and that of Virgil and Horace: (2) the difference between the scansion of his verse and that of the Æneid or the Satires. **10**

II. To whom is the poem "De Rêrum Naturâ" dedicated? What philosopher does Lucretius follow? **15**

State very briefly the principal propositions laid down by Lucretius in Books I. and II. What is his Theory of Colour?

III. Translate: **15**

1. Prætcrea, si jam finitum constituatur
Omne, quod est, spatium: si quis prœcurrat ad oras

Ultimus extremas, jaciatque volatile telum,
Id validis utrum contortum viribus ire
Quo fuerit missam, mavis, longeque volare:
An prohibere aliquid censes, obstareque posse?
Alter utrum fatearis enim, sumasque necesse est
Quorum utrumque tibi effugium præcludet: et omne
Cogit ut exemtâ concedas fine patere.
Nam sive est aliquid, quod prohibeat, officiatque
Quominu', quo missum est, veniat, finique locet se,
Sive foras fertur, non est ea fini' profecto,
Hoc pacto sequar: atque oras ubicunque locâris
Extremas, quæram quid telo denique fiat.
Fiet, uti nusquam possit consistere finis:
Effugiumque fugæ prolatet copia semper.

IV. Translate. **10**

Durateus. Vagor (s.) Buceriæ. Perfica. Donicum. Putricava. Propritim. Caula. Tutidantia.

V. What is the meaning of "Trinummus"? Whence is the play so called? Briefly give the plot of it. When did Plautus live? **10**

Scan the following lines:—

Nihil est profecto stultius, neque stolidius.
Neque mendaciloquius, neque argutum magis,
Quam urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant.
Atque egomet me adeo cum illis una ibidem traho.

VI. Translate:

I. *L.* Istæc ego semper habui ætati tegumentum meæ. **15**
Ne penetrarem me usquam, ubi esset damni conciliabulum:
Ne noctu irem ob ambulatum, neu suum adimerem alteri,

Neu tibi ægritudinem, pater, parerem, parsi sedulo.
Sarta tecta tua præcepta usque habui meæ modestiæ.
P. Quid exprobras? Bene quod fecisti, tibi fecisti, non mihi.
Mihi quidem ætas acta est fermè: tuâ istuc refert maxumè. * *
Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant.

3. *C.* Qui mille nummum tibi dedi, ego sum Charmides. **15**
S. Nequc, edepol, tu is es, neque hodie is unquam eris, auro huic quidem.
Abi sis nugator! nugari nugatori postulas.
C. Charmides ego sum.
S. Nequidquam, hercle, es: nam nihil auri fero.
Nimis argute obrepsisti in capse occasiunculâ.
Postquam ego me aurum ferre dixi, post tu factu's Charmides.
Prius tu non eras, quam auri feci mentionem; nihil agis.
Proin' tu te itidem, ut Charmidatus es, rursum recharmida.

VIII. Explain the following:— **10**

(1) Abi huic dierecte. (2) Cave sis tibi, ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent. (3) Huic curculio est exercitor. (4) Ferentarius amicus. (5) Ad incitas redactus
(6) Pater quom peregre veniet, in portâ est locus,
Nisi forte in ventrem filio correpserit.

WESNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRANSLATION.

W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.; K. M. CHATFIELD, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Curramus præcipites, et, **15**
Dum jacet in ripa, calcemus Cæsaris hostem,
Sed videant servi, ne quis neget, et pavidum in jus
Cervice obstricta dominum trahat. Hi sermones
Tunc de Sejano, secreta hæc murmura vulgi.
Visne salutari, sicut Sejanus? habere
Tantundem, atque illi summas donare curules?
Illum exercitibus præponere? tutor haberi
Principis augusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
Cum grege Chaldæo? Vis certe pila, cohortes,
Egregios equites, et castra domestica. Quidni
Hæc cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quenquam,
Posse volunt. Sed quæ præclara et prospera tanti
Ut rebus latis par sit mensura malorum?

JUV. SAT. X 85—102.

II. Qua gloria parta, urbem auspicato condere et **15**
firmare dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam. Urbi autem locum, quod est ei, qui diuturnam rempublicam serere conatur, diligentissime providendum, incredibili opportunitate delegit. Neque enim ad mare admovit, quod ei fuit illa manu copiisque facillimum, ut in agrum Rutulorum Aboriginumque procederet; aut in ostio Tiberino, quem in locum multis post annis rex Ancus coloniam deduxit, urbem ipse conderet; sed hoc vir excellenti providentiâ sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus eis quæ ad spem diuturnitatis conderentur atque imperii. Primum quod essent urbes maritimæ non solum multis periculis oppositæ, sed etiam cæcis.

Nam terra continens adventus hostium non modo expectatos, sed etiam repentinos multis indiciis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat. Neque vero quisquam potest hostis advolare terrâ, quin eum non modo esse, sed etiam, quis et unde sit, scire possimus.

CIC. DE REP. II. 3.

Translate into Latin : 70

In order to which great end, it is necessary that we stand watchful, as sentinels, to discover the secret wiles and open attacks of the capricious goddess, Fortune, before they reach us. Where she falls upon us unexpectedly, it is hard to resist: but those who wait for her, will repel her with ease. I learned this important lesson long ago, and never trusted to Fortune even while she seemed to be at peace with me. The riches, the honours, the reputations, and all the advantages which her treacherous indulgence poured upon me, I placed so that she might snatch them away without giving me any disturbance. No man suffers by bad fortune, but he who has been deceived by good. If we grow fond of her gifts, fancy that they belong to us, and are perpetually to remain with us, we shall sink into all the bitterness of grief, as soon as our vain and childish minds, unfraught with solid pleasures, become destitute even of those which are imaginary. But if we do not suffer ourselves to be transported by prosperity, neither shall we be reduced by adversity. Our souls will be proof against the dangers of both these states: and having explored our strength, we shall be sure of it: for in the midst of felicity, we shall have tried how we can bear misfortune.

BOLINGBROKE.

WEDNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ORIGINAL ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

J. P. HUGHLINGS B.A.; W. H. NEWNHAM, B.A.

In Prose—

The good and evil of conventional rules of conduct.

In Verse:—

The Battle of Agincourt.

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER I.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C. S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the chief events which mark the commencement and the conclusion of the period known as the middle ages. **10**

2. By the Treaty of Verdun the Empire of Charlemagne was divided among his descendants. Give the particulars of this partition, and indicate the geographical limits of the territory assigned to each claimant. **12**

2. Give a sketch of the 3rd Crusade with the causes which led to it. Name the chief personages concerned. **10**

4. The policy of Pope Gregory VII. and the chief events of his reign. **10**

5. Describe the commerce of Venice during the 13th and 14th centuries, and enumerate the posses- **10**

sions which, during that period, she held in the Mediterranean.

6. Name some of the most important towns which were comprised in the Hanseatic League, and explain the origin and nature of the confederacy. **8**

7. Describe the origin of allodial estates, and contrast the allodial with the feudal system of land tenure. **12**

8. Give the dates on which the following battles were fought, and state briefly the circumstances of each: Tours, Crecy, Legnan, Sempach. **10**

9. Who were Alcuin, Frederick Barbarossa, Dante, Simon de Montfort the younger, Robert the Bruce? Give an account of the life of one out of the five. **10**

10. Mention the chief provisions of Magna Charta. **8**

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY—PAPER II.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What were the powers of the Castilian Cortes with reference to taxation, public expenditure, and legislation? **15**

2. Describe the origin of Trial by Jury in England. How far would such a system be suitable to this country? State the reasons for your opinion. **15**

3. Mr. Hallam writes: "During the long and "prosperous reign of Edward III. the efforts of "parliament in behalf of their country were rewarded "with success in establishing upon a fair footing "three essential principles of government." State what you know regarding the principles here referred to. **18**

4. Give an account of the composition and scope of the Capitularies of Charlemagne. **20**

5. Describe the social position of the Villains in England, and compare their condition with that of any class of cultivators with which you are acquainted. **12**

6. Give the plan of the Canterbury Tales, and explain what light they throw on the state of the various classes of society in England during the 14th Century. **12**

7. Mention the chief contemporary authorities for the history of the Norman conquest, and of the early Norman kings. **8**

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. What are the limits which separate Morals from Legislation? **14**

II. State and criticize the doctrines of Hobbes and Rousseau on the foundation of civil government. **10**

III. What was the origin of Representation in Europe? What is the proper function of representative bodies? Give instances of their transgressing it. **12**

IV. What according to Aristotle are the three proper kinds of government and the three perversions of them? **8**

V. Describe the economical position of India. How does it gain economically by its connexion with England? **12**

VI. Sum up briefly the effects of Competition on Price (chiefly of food) on Wages, Profits, and Interest. **10**

VII. What are the ordinary causes of commercial crises? Compare that of 1866 with those of 1825 and 1847. **12**

VIII. State what is the incidence of taxes on (1) Rent, (2) Raw Produce, (3) Wages, (4) Necessaries: and point out how tithes differ from taxes on Rent and Raw Produce. **12**

IX. Explain how the advantages arising from international trade are distributed among the general population of the country. **10**

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

I. What connection exists between the logical processes of Definition and Division? **10**

II. Discuss briefly the question whether the properties of thought with which Logic is concerned are necessary or contingent. **10**

III. Give the Rules, Moods, and Principles of the third figure. Why has it been called the Inductive Figure? Construct an argument in this figure to prove that there are some things most certain which are incomprehensible. **12**

IV. What are the Propositions which many Logicians call Exponibles? Refer to their proper categories, and convert the following: **10**

1. The Solitary is either a beast or a god.

2. Philosophers tell us that truth lies in a mean.

3 A man shall reap only that which he has sown.

V. If all reasoning is from particulars to particulars, where is the use of the syllogism? **10**

VI. What is the proper function of Hypotheses in scientific inquiries? Give illustrations from the history of science. **10**

VII. On what grounds does Mr. Mill support his belief that the deductive method is destined to predominate in philosophy? **8**

VIII. What different opinions have been entertained by philosophers on the nature of Causation? State Hume's theory, and explain how it is turned to account in the Logic of the Moral sciences. **12**

IX. Examine the following arguments: **18**

1. There are certainly some kinds of passion which are not properly blameworthy, for it is written, Be angry and sin not.

2. If Napoleon was a usurper, he was a tyrant; but can we call a man a usurper who was elected Emperor by the free suffrages of a great nation, and crowned by the Pope? He was therefore no tyrant.

3. The doctrines of free trade may be properly deduced from the wholly arbitrary assumptions of Adam Smith, but they are opposed to the fundamental principles of national well-being and security. The laws of England owe protection to every Englishman; and any fiscal system that ignores this great truth is self-condemned.

4. You are not what I am: I am a man: therefore you are not a man.

5. To cherish a regard for truth is one of the first duties of men: all pleading in court, therefore, since it implies a desire to gain at the expense of truth, involves a breach of this primary duty.

6. Wealth depends upon the pursuit of wealth: education depends upon wealth: knowledge depends upon education, and Religion depends on knowledge: therefore Religion depends upon wealth, or in other words, the pursuit of gain is the basis of virtue, piety, and happiness.

7. Either our soul perishes with the body, and thus having no feeling we shall be incapable of any evil; or if the soul survives the body, it will be more happy than it was in the body; therefore death is not to be feared.

8. Dr. Milman, we observe, resolves the angelic apparitions recorded in sacred history into subjective visions, or impressions on the minds of individuals, as more in accordance with historic analogy, and the received laws of evidence. This seems a dangerous course. Has the Creator of the Universe, then, no angels at his command, or is he precluded from sending ambassadors as earthly potentates do, to those with whom he wishes to communicate?

9. There is a certain kind of religious conviction which is not a virtue, for it implies an indifference to truth.

WEDNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.

I. Write a short account of the beginnings of philosophy in Greece. **10**

II. Trace the history of the words "philosophy" and "sophist" among the Greeks. **10**

III. What were the principal doctrines, physical and theological, of Xenophanes? Show their relation to those of the Ionian and Pythagorean schools. **12**

IV. Who were the Sophists? What different views are entertained about their position, character, and influence? **10**

V. Mention the principal facts in the life of Socrates. **6**

VI. Give an analysis of any one of the following dialogues of Plato: *Philebus, Gorgias, Phædon, Protagoras.* **15**

VII. How far had Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy received a distinct treatment before Aristotle? **7**

VIII. What was the condition of the positive sciences in the time of Aristotle? Why has he been called the Father of Science? **10**

IX. Write a short essay on "the influence of Stoicism on the Roman world and Christianity." **20**

WEDNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[2. P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.; W. WEDDERBURN, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Within what chronological limits is the "Scholastic period of philosophy commonly confined? Who during this period was its most distinguished representative, and who its most far-seeing critic? **12**

II. Write a short account of the reforms in philosophy and logic attempted by Peter Ramus. Did they meet with any success? **8**

III. Is the censure expressed of the following passage just; and if so, does it admit of explanation or attenuation. "To form a just idea of the genius of Descartes we must take into consideration the deplorable state in which this great man found the sciences and philosophy. It is true that liberty of thought was unbounded in the sixteenth century, but what were its results? what did it produce? Of two things, one: either sterile and wholly artificial imitations of the great philosophies of antiquity or vain utopias, and monstrous systems." **15**

IV. Compare Bacon and Descartes as reformers of philosophy. When was the reputation of the former highest in Europe, and how far justly? **15**

V. Write a short account of the systems of Hobbes and Spinoza. **12**

VI. What was the doctrine of occasional causes? **8**

VII. What is the subject of the 3rd book of the Essay concerning Human Understanding? What criticism has Mr. Mill passed on the phraseology of that book? **7**

VIII. What is to be understood by scepticism in philosophy? On what grounds did Hume declare Bishop Berkeley a sceptical writer? **8**

IX. Describe the condition of philosophy when Kant published his principal work. What aim did he propose to himself: and how far did he succeed in accomplishing it? **15**

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Monday—19*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If two triangles have their areas equal, and one side and an adjacent angle equal in each, they shall be equal in all respects. **6**

2. From A C the diagonal of a square A B C D, cut off A E, equal to one fourth of A C, and join BE, DE. Show that the figure B A D E equals twice the square on A E. **7**

3. If two circles touch each other externally, and on the part of their common tangent intercepted between the points of contact, as diameter, a circle be described, it will touch the line joining their centres. **9**

4. With three points as centres, not lying in a straight line, describe three circles, which shall have three common tangents. **12**

5. If two chords of a circle intercept each other at right angles, either within or without the circle, the sum of the squares described upon the four segments is equal to the square described upon the diameter. **8**

6. Inscribe a square in a given triangle. **8**

7. If P be a point in a parabola, and a circle be described touching the axis of the parabola and the focal distance S P in P; then the portion of the diameter through P, which is cut off by this circle is equal to the latus rectum. **8**

8. Show that in the Parabola **8**

$$\sin^2 \mathrm{PTS} \propto \frac{1}{\mathrm{SP}}.$$

9. P M and P T are ordinate and tangent at P in an ellipse, and circles are described on M T and the major axis (as diameters) intersecting at D and E; show that radii drawn to either D or E meet at right angles. **10**

10. If any number of ellipses be described with the same major axis and be cut by a common ordinate to that axis, the tangents at the points where the common ordinate cuts the curves will all pass through the same point. **8**

11. In a rectangular hyperbola the perpendiculars drawn from the foci on the tangent at the extremity of the latus rectum are to one another as 3 : 1. **10**

12. If from any point in an hyperbola, straight lines are drawn parallel to and terminated by the asymptotes, their rectangle is invariable. **6**

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the values of x and y from the equations **7**

$$\frac{m}{x}+\frac{n}{y}=a$$

$$\frac{n}{x}+\frac{m}{y}=b$$

2. Solve the equation $x+7\times\frac{1}{3}=22$ **7**

3. In games of cards the best out of three games is called a "rubber." Thus if A and B be two gamblers, and A wins the first game and B the second, the **7**

winner of the third game wins the *rubber*. If either player wins the first and second, the third game is not played, the *rubber* having been won. It is usual among betting men to back the winner of the first game (supposing both the gamblers to be equally good players) at 5 to 2 to win the rubber. Prove mathematically that these are incorrect odds, and show practically how to take advantage of the error by making a series of (not more than 3) bets by which you must win on every rubber.

4. There are two sorts of metals each being a mixture of gold and silver, but in different proportions. Two coins from these metals of the same weight are to each other in value as 11 : 7 ; but if to the same quantities of silver as before in each mixture double the former quantities of gold had been added, the values of the two coins from them of equal weights would have been to each other as 7 : 11. Determine the proportion of gold to silver in each mixture, the values of equal weights of gold and silver being as 13 : 1. **10**

5. Find the second term of the series of which the 4th differences vanish, the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th terms being 3, 15, 30, and 55, and continue the series to 8 terms. **9**

6. The equations $x^3 - 5x^2 + 16x - 12 = 0$ and $x^3 - 2x^2 - 15x + 16 = 0$ have one common root, find all the roots of each. **10**

7. Expand $\sin 9\theta$ in terms of the sines of the multiples of θ. **7**

8. The angles of a triangle are in geometrical progression whose common ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$, show that the greatest side equals $2 \times$ (perimeter) $\sin \frac{2\pi}{7}$ **8**

9. Find the sum of

$$\tan\theta + 2\tan 2\theta + 4\tan 4\theta + \ldots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$ **8**

10. Investigate the formula for determining the azimuth of a circumpolar star when it is near to the position of maximum elongation. **16**

11. Determine the correction due to disbevelment of the horizontal axis of a theodolite necessary to be applied to the observed azimuth of a star. **11**

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.

1. Find the centre of gravity of a system of heavy bodies whose respective centres of gravity do not all lie in the same plane. **8**

2. Find the centre of gravity of a hemisphere. A hemisphere of radius=1 rests with its curved surface on a sphere of radius=2, will the equilibrium be stable or unstable? **10**

3. Designating two parallel equal pressures acting in opposite directions as a "*couple*," prove that if any number of "*couples*" act on a rigid body, their place may be supplied by a single *couple*. **7**

4. A weight is suspended from one end of a beam of uniform breadth the other end of which is firmly fixed in a wall, determine the figure of the vertical section of the beam in order that it may be equally strong in every part, or that the strength may be everywhere proportional to the strain. **6**

5. A rod A B whose centre of gravity is G passes over a peg C and under a peg D, and is just kept **6**

from sliding by the friction. Find $\frac{G\,C}{G\,D}$ in terms of μ and θ (μ being the coefficient of friction, and θ the angle of inclination of the rod to the vertical).

9. If a perfectly flexible chain of uniform density and thickness be suspended from two fixed points, find the equation of the curve when it is in equilibrium. **13**

7. Five balls whose elasticity is $\frac{8}{9}$ are in Geometrical progression having the common ratio $\frac{1}{2}$. These balls are placed contiguous to each other and the first ball impinges on the second with a velocity of 3 feet per second, find the velocity of the last ball after impact. **7**

8. Find the number of vibrations which a given pendulum will lose in a day by diminishing the force of gravity. A seconds pendulum is carried to the top of a mountain a mile high, how much will it lose? **8**

9. Explain the principle of the governor of a steam engine and find the position of the slider when the angular velocity is known. **10**

A governor revolves once a second the length of the rods being 2 feet, find the angle which they make with the vertical.

10. Find the moment of inertia of a cylinder revolving about its axis. **7**

11. A cylinder weighing 100 lbs. turns upon a horizontal axis and motion is communicated by means of a weight of 10 lbs. attached to a fine cord (whose weight and rigidity need not be taken into consideration) coiled upon the surface of the cylinder. How far will that weight descend in 10 seconds? **7**

12. Prove that the curve of quickest descent from one point to another is a cycloid. **11**

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.
PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHIATRE,

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. A circular tube contains three fluids, whose densities are as $1 : 2 : 3 + \sqrt{3}$, occupying area of 60°, 90°, 30°, respectively: find the position of the highest surface. **8**

2. An ellipse is immersed in a liquid with its major axis horizontal and the extremity of its minor axis in the surface of the liquid; show that the pressure on the circle, inscribed in the triangle SBH: is to the pressure on the circle described on minor axis as diameter **8**

$$:: e^2 : (1+e)^3$$

3. A cylindrical diving bell of height a is sunk in water, until the water rises half way up the axis, show that the depth is $h - \frac{a}{2}$, h being the height of the water barometer. **6**

4. A cone of specific gravity S floats in a fluid of specific gravity s, 2θ being the vertical angle. Show that the depth of the vertex, supposed downwards is **10**

$$= \left(\frac{S}{s}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \text{height of cone.}$$

Show also that the cone can float in an inclined position if

$$\cos\theta > \left(\frac{S}{s''}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$$

Find the condition that the upright position may be stable.

5. How do you find the height of a mountain by means of a Mountain Barometer? State all the corrections you give to the observed reading to obtain the correct data for your calculation. **10**

6. Give an explanation of one of the following:— **8**

a. Chromatic Dispersion.

b. Fraunhofers lines.

c. Achromatism.

7. Trace the relative changes of position of the conjugate foci of a pencil of light refracted directly through a double convex lens. **10**

8. The object glass of an achromatic telescope has a focal length of 50 inches, and the focal length of each lens of the Ramsden's eye-piece is 2 inches; find the position of the eye-piece, when adjusted for ordinary eyes; and the magnifying power of the telescope. **8**

9. Explain the formation of a Primary Rainbow. **12**

10. A ray is incident on a refracting sphere; show that after one internal reflexion it will emerge parallel and reversed if $\cos\phi = \frac{1}{2}\mu$, ϕ being the internal angle of incidence. **10**

11. Explain the phenomenon of Twi-light, and thence deduce the height of the atmosphere, supposing the twi-light to end when the sun is 18° below the horizon. **10**

WEDNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL CONICS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

1. Find the centre of the curve **8**

$$x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 - 2ax + 4ay = o.$$

2. What curve would be represented by **6** $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = 1$, when $b^2 = ac$?

3. In a parabola whose equation is $y^2 = 4ax$, pairs **8** of tangents are drawn at points whose abscissæ are in the ratio of $1 : \mu$; shew that the equation to the locus of their intersection will be

$$y^2 = \left(\mu^{+\frac{1}{2}} + \mu^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 ax$$

when the points are on the same side of the axis.

4. Prove that a line drawn through the centre of an hyperbola will not meet the curve if it makes with the transverse axis on either side of it an angle greater than $\tan^{-1}\frac{b}{a}$

5. a and b are the semi axes of an ellipse; and **10** another ellipse has axes in the same lines; and the sum of the axes the same as the first; show that the points of alternate intersections are

$$\pm\sqrt{\frac{a^3}{a+b}} \text{ and } \pm\sqrt{\frac{b^3}{a+b}}$$

6. If $\alpha = o$, $\beta = o$, $\gamma = o$, be the equations to **10** the sides of a triangle, show that the equation to

the line joining A with the point, in which the line bisecting C meets a line through B parallel to C A is

$$\beta \sin A + \gamma \sin c = 0.$$

7. Differentiate the following: **9**

(1) $\text{Log} \dfrac{x - a}{x + a}$

(2) $(\sin x)^{\log (x)}$.

(3) $\sqrt{\left\{ \sin (x + a) \sin (x - a) \right\}}$

and show that the result of (3) is $\cos x \sec \theta$ if $\sin x = \sin a \operatorname{cosec} \theta$.

8. Expand $e^x \cos \sqrt{3}\, x$ to four terms. What is the term involving x^n. **6**

9. Find the limit of the following functions: **8**

(i.) $\dfrac{x \tan x}{1 - \cos x}$ when $x = 0$

(ii.) $\dfrac{4x \tan x - \pi}{\cot 2x}$ when $x = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$

10. Find the angle between the radius vector and the tangent at any point of an ellipse, the focus being the pole. Determine the maximum value of this angle. **10**

11. Integrate the following:— **10**

(1.) $x^2 (a + x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(2.) $\sqrt{2ax - x}$

(3.) $\left(\dfrac{1}{x^3 - 1}\right)$.

12, Prove that if a parabola, whose equation is $y^2 = 4mx$, revolve round the axis of x, the volume intercepted between the planes $x = a$ and $x = b$ is $2\pi m (b^2 - a^2)$. **10**

WEDNESDAY—21*st November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA, BOOK I. § I. TO III., AND ASTRONOMY.

CAPTAIN C. T. HAIG, R.E.
PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that in an elliptic orbit of small eccentricity, described under the action of a force tending to a focus, the angular velocity round the other focus is nearly uniform. **8**

2. Define "*a circle and a chord of curvature*." If P V be a chord of curvature of any curve, prove that **6**

$$P V = \frac{(\text{arc})^2}{\text{Sub-tense parallel to the chord.}}$$

3. A particle describes a parabola round a force in the focus. A is the vertex; L the extremity of the latus rectum; P a point whose distance from the axis is the length of the latus rectum. Prove that **10**

$$\frac{\text{The time in A L}}{\text{The time in L P}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

4. A body revolves in an ellipse to find the law of force tending to one of the foci. **8**

5. Apply Lemma II., sect. I., to find the area of a curve in which the abscissa varies as the cube of the ordinate. **10**

6. Suppose the angular motions of Jupiter and Saturn round the sun to be uniform and in the ratio of 5 : 2; find the angular distance between the two positions of conjunction. If the period of Jupiter be 12 years, what is the time from conjunction to **8**

conjunction, and the time between two conjunctions in the same part of their orbit?

7. If the moon's orbit be inclined at an angle to the Equator, show that when the moon rises at the same sidereal time on two successive nights the latitude is $90-\omega$. **6**

8. The hour angle of a star when rising above the horizon and when its apparent motion is vertical are h and h'; show that if l and δ be the latitude of the place and the declination of the star— **10**

$$\tan^2 l + \cos h \cos h' = 0$$

$$\tan^2 \delta + \cos h \sec h' = 0$$

9. Explain the apparent retrograde motion of a planet. When is a planet stationary? **8**

10. Why is it that a lunar eclipse does not happen every full-moon? State all the conditions that are necessary to determine the certainty of an eclipse becoming visible at a given place. **10**

11. How do you ascertain the R. A. and the declination of a star when its longitude and latitude are given. **8**

12. Give an explanation of the correction called "*Equation of time*." **8**

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1866-67.

EXAMINERS.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. A. Branson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain and illustrate the maxim *ubi jus ibi remedium.* **5**

2. Give explanations of the terms Persona—Status—Diminutio capitis—Res and Jus. **10**

3. What is an action? Give some account of the three great epochs in the history of the Roman system of Civil Process, distinguishing between the functions exercised by the *Magistratus* and the *Judex.* **10**

4. Who were (*a*) ingenui, (*b*) libertini? How was manumission effected. What restraints were imposed by Roman law upon the power of emancipation? **10**

5. What change was effected by Justinian in the law of adoption? Could women adopt? Give reasons for your answer. **5**

6. Give some account of the three modes of marriage known to the earliest times of the Roman law. **5**

7. When one man had made a thing with the materials of another, who was held to be the proprietor of it, he who gave the power or he who owned the materials? What was the case when a man had built with the materials of another on his own ground? **10**

8. Explain fully the terms *usus—usufructus*—and *usucapio.* **10**

9. What persons were incapacitated by the Roman Law from making a testament? **5**

10. Who were the (*a*) heredes necessarii, (*b*) heredes sui et necessarii, (*c*) heredes extranei? Why were they so called? **10**

11. Define an obligation. Give some account of obligations formed (*a*) by the thing, (*b*) by word of mouth, (*c*) by writing, (*d*) by consent. **15**

12. In what instance did a person who had borrowed a thing and applied it to a purpose other than that for which it was lent commit theft? **5**

MONDAY—19*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL AND PROPERTY LAWS, INCLUDING THE HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAWS OF FAMILY AND SUCCESSION, AND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT OF 1865.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is *real* and *personal moveable* and *immoveable* property? How do you account for the difference in the rules relating to intestate succession to real and personal property in English Law? Classify the following items of property under the heads of real and personal estate. **5**

1. A term of 1,000 years in land.
2. A term of 100 years if A shall so long live.
3. Rs. 10,000 owing on a mortgage of fee simple lands.

2. In what light is marriage regarded by the English, Hindu, and Muhammadan laws respectively? State shortly the principal effects of marriage on the **10**

personal and proprietary rights of the parties in each of the above systems of laws, and has any, and if any, what change been effected therein by recent legislation ?

3. State shortly :

1. Who may adopt ?
2. Who may be adopted ?
3. The effect of adoption on the right of the adopted with regard to his adoptive and natural families, (1) when the adoption is valid, (2) where it is invalid. 10

Is adoption to any, and if any, to what extent, recognised by Muhammadan law ?

4. Would the adoption of the following persons be valid under any, and if any, what circumstances: (1) an orphan, (2) an eldest or only son, (3) a brother, (4) a daughter ? 5

What is *ancestral* and what is *self-acquired* property ?

5 A, who has inherited large ancestral property from his father B. B, during his life time lost some of the ancestral property, and after his death A, with the income arising from the remainder of the ancestral property which has descended to him, recovers the property so lost by his father. Is this recovered property to be included in *A's* separate estate, or is it ancestral ? 10

6. What are the chief causes of disability to inherit in the English, Hindu and Muhammadan Laws ? What is the effect of a conviction of felony followed by sentence of death executed or recorded upon the moveable and immoveable property of the felon ? 5

7. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of the *Increase* and *Return* in Muhammadan Law. Explain the terms *false grandfather—vested inheritance.* 10

8. Point out the chief points in which the Imamceya or Schia doctrine of inheritance differs from the Soonni. 5

9. How far does the testamentary power of an Englishman, a Hindoo, and a Muhammadan respectively extend? 5

10. Where two persons one of whom derives his descent from the other perish together in a shipwreck, is there any, and if any, what presumption of survivorship raised in the English, Hindoo, and Muhammadan Civil Laws? 5

11. Point out the chief alterations in the law introduced by Act X. of 1866. 10

12. State and illustrate the rules relating to intestate succession comprised in that Act. 5

13. Define a legacy; when is it *specific, general,* or *demonstrative,* and what are the advantages or disadvantages attending each sort of legacy respectively? 10

14. Define *domicil,* and enumerate the different sort of domicil recognized by law. Is there any, and if any, what difference between the English and Roman Laws as to the domicil of persons in the Civil and Military services? 5

TUESDAY—20*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M.]

CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND THE PENAL CODE.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. What is (α) a deed, (β) an escrow, (γ) a simple contract (δ) a nudum pactum? Are signing or de- 5

livery always essential to the execution of a deed, or are there any, and if any, what cases in which they or either of them may be dispensed with? In what respects do deeds and simple contracts differ; specify certain cases in which parties are required by Common Law to contract by specialty.

2. State shortly the rules which govern the right of a party to a special contract which remains open, *i. e.* unperformed on his side, to sue either on the special contract or in indebitatus assumpsit while the contract remains unperformed on his part. 10

3. *A* owes *B* Rs. 500. In consideration of an immediate payment of Rs. 250 by A, B promises not to demand payment of the remainder. B afterwards sues A for the balance. Has A any defence to the action? Suppose the payment of the Rs. 250 had been made by a third person on the same condition, would A have any defence to the action for the balance brought by B? Give your reasons and cite authorities. 5

4. Is there any implied warranty of title or quality in a sale of specific chattels, according to the English, Hindoo, and Muhammadan laws respectively? 10

5. (*a*) A leaves his goods with B upon a gratuitous promise by B to keep them safely. While in B's possession the goods are destroyed together with some of B's own goods. Has A any, and if any, what remedy against B and under what circumstances? 5

(β) *A* asks *B* to carry a diamond ring (gratuitously) from Bombay to Madras. B takes charge of the ring and wears it on his finger. While thus in B's possession the ring is stolen. Has A any, and if any, what remedy against B? 5

6. What points with reference to the Statute of Frauds were decided by the following cases respectively:— 10

Peter *v.* Compton,
1 Smith's L. C.
Birkmyr *v.* Darnell,
ib.
Laythoarpe *v.* Bryant,
2 Bing. N. C.
Goss *v.* Lord Nugent,
5 B. and Ad.
Boydell *v.* Drummond,
11 Ex.
Eastwood *v.* Kenyon,
11 Ad. and E.

7. Will an action lie against a witness for wilfully and maliciously giving false evidence in a cause whereby the plaintiff sustains damage? Cite authorities. 5

8. What is *slander* and what is *libel*? In what cases will an action lie for slander without proof of actual damage? Explain fully the defence of "*privileged communication*." 10

9. *A*, the owner of a horse which, he knows, is glandered, sells it to *B* who is ignorant of that fact. B puts the horse into his stables, where it infects the rest of B's stud. All B's horses die, their value being Rs. 20,000; has B any, and if any, what remedy against A? Cite authorites. 5

10. Show (1) that *injuria sine damno is actionable.*

(2) that *damnum absque injuria is not actionable.* 5

Are there any, and if any, what cases in which through *injuria* and *damnum* concur, still the plaintiff is without any immediate remedy against the wrongdoer?

11. Does the offence of giving *false evidence* under the Penal Code differ in any, and if any, in what respect from the offence of *perjury*? 5

A being bound by oath in a judicial proceeding to speak the truth, states that B on a certain day executed a certain deed. B did in fact and on the day named by A execute that deed. A when he made the statement did not believe that B executed the deed on the day he mentioned. Is A guilty of any, and if any, of what offence?

12. Define *Larceny* at Common Law; and state the statutory rule as to election in cases of larceny. A bailee of goods entrusted to him during the owner's absence, sells them and appropriates the proceeds. Is he guilty of any and what offence under the Penal Code and under Stat. 19 and 20 Vic. c. 54. What was the reason that caused the introduction of the last mentioned legislative provision? **10**

13. (1.) *A* and *B* mutually and voluntarily agree to commit suicide together. In pursuance of their object A and B jump into a tank together. A is drowned, but B is rescued. Is B guilty of any and what offence under (α) the Penal Code, (β) the Criminal law as administered in England? **10**

(2.) *A* and B, both over 19 years of age, agree to fight a duel. A challenged B, and B is killed; is A guilty of any, and if any, of what offence under (α) the Penal Code, (β) the Criminal law as administered in England.

TUESDAY—*20th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE CODES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, AND THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

T. C. HAYLLAR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Civil Procedure.

1. State the provisions of sections (*a*) 17 and (*b*) 50 and 51 with reference to the appointment of agents for the purpose of making applications and appearances in Civil Courts. **5**

2. How are suits to be commenced? What particulars must the plaint contain? **5**

3. When a summons has been returned to Court without having been served, what steps should the plaintiff take? **5**

4. In what way are the issues in a case to be framed?

5. How are appeals to be preferred? Is it in any case competent to the parties in an appeal to produce additional evidence in the Appellate Court? **10**

Criminal Procedure.

6. Can a confession or admission of guilt made to a Police Officer be used as evidence against an accused person (*a*) in the Mofussil, (*b*) in the Presidency Towns? Give reasons for your answers. **10**

7. In what manner must the examinations of an accused person be taken to render it admissible in evidence at the trial under section 366? Cite a case in support of your answer. **5**

8. In trials before a Court of Session, of what numbers may a jury consist (*a*) in the Mofussil, (*b*) in the Presidency Towns? What number of voices is necessary to a verdict in each place respectively.

9. Give an account of the powers exercised by the Sudder Court in criminal cases? What is the meaning of the term Sudder Court as defined by Act VIII. of 1842 and by Section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

Evidence.

10. What is the meaning of the term evidence? Distinguish between evidence and proof.

11. What is a declaration against interest? When is it admissible (*a*) according to English Law, (*b*) according to Indian Law?

12. Can a witness be cross-examined as to any distinct collateral fact for the purpose of afterwards by contradiction impeaching the veracity of the witness? Give reasons.

13. In what cases are the acts of third persons admitted as evidence of a transaction? Give instances.

VI.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1866-67.

EXAMINERS.

F. J. JOYNT, Esq.	In Medicine.
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.	
F. BROUGHTON, F.R.C.S.	In Midwifery.
W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.	
W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E	In Surgery.
J. B. LYON, Esq.	
T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.	In Medical Jurisprudence.
J. B. LYON, Esq	
J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.	In Physiology and General Anatomy.
W. DYMOCK, B.A	

MONDAY—3*rd December* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE.

F. G. JOYNT, Esq.; J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the most frequent causes which induce *Jaundice from obstruction*, explaining in each particular case the mechanism and pathology of the disease, and the indications for treatment: State the leading arguments for and against the possibility of *Jaundice from suppression*. **25**

2. Describe the symptoms and sign of Acute Atrophy of the Liver: Name some diseases for which this affection might be mistaken: Say what assistance in the diagnosis you would expect to derive from an examination of the urine, and describe the microscopic appearances of such sedimentary substances as you would consider of diagnostic value. Describe also the morbid anatomy of the disease. **25**

3. What are the symptoms and signs of Tubercular Peritonites: mention any difficulties likely to arise in its diagnosis: Give an outline of the treatment and of the pathology of this disease. **25**

4. State the pathology and treatment of the various forms of Paraplegia. **25**

MONDAY—3rd *December* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY.

F. BROUGHTON, F.R.C.S.; W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In what manner does the head of a child enter and pass through a standard female pelvis? Describe the displacements which may occur and how you would recognise the position of the head under the several circumstances. **20**

2. Describe the changes which take place in the uterus during pregnancy and after delivery. **20**

3. Mention the various causes of *tedious labour*. Describe the treatment you would adopt when dependent on (*a*) rigidity and on (*b*) cartilaginous state of the cervix uteri. **20**

4. How would you diagnose a case of Ascites from one of Ovarian Dropsy. Explain the several conditions which occasionally arise, obscuring the diagnosis. **20**

5. Describe the pathology, symptoms, complications, and treatment of Pertussis. **20**

TUESDAY—4th *December* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SURGERY.

W. G. HUNTER, F.R.C.S.E.; J. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In a case of injury to a limb, what circumstances would guide you in arriving at an opinion as to the advisability or non-advisability of amputation? **25**

2. What are the principal varieties of scrotal tumours? how may they be distinguished from one another? Give the pathology of elephantiasis scroti. **15**

3. Describe the pathology, symptoms, and treatment of scrofulous disease of the knee joint. **10**

4. Give an account of the pathology, symptoms, and treatment of syphilitic laryngitis. **10**

5. *Penetrating wounds of the abdomen* (*a*) with protrusion of the viscera, (*b*) with wound of the viscera; describe the complications which may ensue. Explain the various methods of treatment, and give your reasons for the same. **25**

6. Mention the various forms of Keratitis; describe *interstitial Keratitis*, its pathology, symptoms, and treatment. **15**

TUESDAY—*4th December* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D.; J. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do you understand by criminal abortion? Describe the involuntary causes of abortion, and the means most frequently employed to induce it criminally. What are the proofs of its recent occurrence in the living female, and in examination of the dead what circumstances might require consideration in forming your opinion? **25**

2. How would you determine whether suspected stains on clothing or on metal were those of blood? State how you would distinguish such stains from those produced by fruits, dyes and rust. Is the microscopical distinction between the blood of man and animals always available in criminal investigation? **25**

3. What combinations of arsenic are usually administered as poison? Describe the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic—period of occurrence after administration—briefly the treatment, and, death ensuing, the post mortem appearances. **20**

4. When a mercurial poison is mixed with the contents of the stomach, how would you detect its presence? **15**

5. Describe the course of a post mortem examination, the case being a medico-legal one. **15**

WEDNESDAY—*5th December* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY.

J. T. MACKENZIE M.B.; W. DYMOCK, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Carefully describe the act of Deglutition. What are the uses of the Uvula and Aryteno-Epiglottidean folds in the performance of this function? **20**

2. What are the functions of the Thyroid gland? Mention the evidence for and against Mr. Simon's theory of the use of this gland. **20**

3. What are the supposed functions of the cerebellum? How is it connected with the rest of the nervous system? **20**

4. Describe the functions of the Liver. State the uses of the biliary secretions in the animal economy. **25**

5. Give an account of the heart and blood vessels in the mature fœtus. **15**

VII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1866-67.

EXAMINERS.

F. J. Candy, M.A.	In Mathematics and Mathematical Science.
Prof. Kero Laxuman Chhatre ..	
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I....	In Experimental and Natural Science.
J. B. Lyon, Esq., ...	
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I....	In Engineering.
D. Richmond, B.A., C.E.....	

MONDAY—26*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.
PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Arithmetic.

I. A lump of iron containing 11 cub. ft. is drawn into a rod 14 yards long; what will be the thickness of the rod? **4**

II. A contract is to be finished in 5 months 17 days, and 43 men are put on it at once; at the end of $\frac{2}{5}$ of this time, it is found that only $\frac{1}{7}$ of the work is done; what extra number of hands will be required to complete the work in the given time; the last employed men to work 12 hours a day, while the first 43 men until the contract is completed work only 10 hours a day? **10**

III. If money be improvable at 5 per cent., what is the present value of an annuity of Rs. 2,000 for 4 years? **6**

IV. What is the difference between the simple and compound interest on Rs 1,35,379 for 3 years at 9 per cent. per annum? **6**

V. From log. 3 and log. 5 deduce the logarithms of 450, 60, $\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$, and $\sqrt[4]{15 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt[3]{5}}$. **8**

VI. Given that log. 2543 is 3·40535
and log. 2544 is 3·40552
find log. 25·4372. **6**

Algebra.

VII. Solve the Equations, **16**

1. $\sqrt{12 + x} = 2 + \sqrt{x}$;
2. $\sqrt{1 - x} + \sqrt{(1 - x + \sqrt{1 + x})} = \sqrt{1+x}$;
3. $\left.\begin{aligned} xy &= x + y, \\ xz &= 2(x + z), \\ yz &= 3(y + z); \end{aligned}\right\}$
4. $\left.\begin{aligned} x^3 - y^3 &= 63, \\ x - y &= 3; \end{aligned}\right\}$

VIII. A clerk agrees to serve for certain wages the first month on the understanding that they are to be raised a rupee every subsequent month until they reach Rs. 60 a month. At the end of the first of the months for which he receives Rs. 60, he finds that his wages during his time of service have averaged Rs. 12 a week. How long has he served? **10**

IX. If four quantities be proportionals, and the second is a mean proportional between the third and fourth, the third will be a mean proportional between the first and second. **4**

X. 1. Prove that the number of permutations of n things taken r at a time is **10**

$$n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots\ldots(n-r+1).$$

2. Find the number of permutations of the letters in each of the words *Oomrawuttee, Hydrabad Assigned Districts*, and in the three last words taken together.

XI. 1. How do you insert a given number of Arithmetical means between two given terms? **8**

Ex. Insert 6 Arithmetical means between 1 and 29.

2. Find the sum of

$$1-3+5-7+\ldots\ldots \text{ to } n \text{ terms.}$$

XII. 1. Expand each of the following to 4 terms by the Binomial Theorem, **10**

$$(1 - x)^6, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, (3a - 2x)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

2. Find the first term with a negative coefficient in the expansion of

$$(1 + \tfrac{1}{2}x)^{\frac{11}{8}}$$

MONDAY—*26th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.
PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a triangle; show how many kinds of triangles there are according to the variation both of the angles and of the sides. **4**

2. The area of a trapezium which has two of its sides parallel is equal to that of a rectangle contained by its altitude and half the sum of its parallel sides. What propositions of the first and second books of Euclid are employed to prove this? Of what service is the above in the mensuration of fields? **8**

3. A B and A C are tangents to the circle C F B; at whatever point between C and B the tangent E F D is drawn, the three sides of the triangle A E D are equal to twice A B or A C: also the angle subtended by the tangent E F D at the centre of the circle, is constant. **8**

4. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a given equilateral triangle. **6**

5. Explain and exemplify the meaning of the terms, *multiple, sub-multiple, and equi-multiple.* **8**

Prove by taking equi-multiples, according to Euclid's definition, that the magnitudes 4, 5, 7, 9 are not proportionals.

6. Given three plane angles, which contain a solid angle. Find by a simple construction, the angle between any two of the containing planes. **10**

7. Find the values of θ and tan θ, which satisfy the condition that $\tan \theta = \tan 4\theta$, and find the values of θ when $2 \sin n\theta = 1$. **6**

8. Prove the following:— **10**

(*a*) $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \sin (A + B) \sin (A - B)$

(*b*) $\dfrac{\cot A \,.\, \cos A}{\cot A + \cos A} = \dfrac{\cot A - \cos A}{\cot A \,.\, \cos A}$

9. If A, B, C, be the three angles of a triangle and *a*, *b*, *c*, the three sides opposite to them, prove that **10**

$$\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B)} = \frac{a - b}{c}$$

10. A pole is fixed on the top of a mound and the angles of elevation of the top and bottom of the pole are 60° and 30°; show that the length of the pole is twice the height of the mound. **8**

11. If in a triangle A B C, B C = 70, A C = 35 and the angle A C B, = 36° 52′ 12″ find the remaining angles, the tables giving **10**

log. 3 = ·4771213

log. cotan 18° 26′ 6″ = 10·4771213.

12. An observer standing outside a square enclosure, sees the two sides nearest to him under the angles α and β. If these sides face to the south and west, show that his position is θ west of south, where **12**

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1 + \cot \alpha}{1 + \cot \beta}$$

TUESDAY—*27th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms, *parabola*, *ellipse* and *hyperbola*, and give if you can familiar examples of bodies describing these curves whilst in motion. **6**

2. If in a parabola a perpendicular be drawn from the focus on the tangent, the point of intersection lies in the tangent at the vertex. **8**

3. Prove that if a right cone be cut by a plane parallel to a line at its surface, and perpendicular to the plane containing the line and the axis, the section is a parabola. **10**

4. What are conjugate diameters? Show that the sum of the squares of the conjugate diameters in the same ellipse is always constant. **10**

5. In an ellipse, the rectangle under the perpendiculars from the foci on the tangent at any point, is equal to the square of the semi-axis minor. **8**

6. Prove that the line joining either focus with any point in an ellipse is cut by the conjugate diameter, at a distance equal to the semi-axis major. **6**

7. Define the terms, *rectangular co-ordinates*, *locus of an equation*, and *equation to a straight line*. **6**

8. How do you find the intersection of two straight lines, whose equations are given?

Find intersections of the following straight lines : **10**

$$2x + 3y - 5 = 0$$
$$x + 2y - 7 = 0$$
$$y - x - 1 = 0$$

9. Find equations to straight lines joining the three points given below, and the area of the triangle thus formed. **10**

(i) $\begin{cases} x = 2\frac{1}{2} \\ y = 3\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ (ii) $\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$

(iii) $\begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = 4 \end{cases}$

10 Find equation to the straight line that joins the origin with the centre of the circle, whose equation is **8**

$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 8y - 41 = 0$$

11. How do you know that a given straight line is tangent to a given circle? **12**

Determine whether the straight line $y + 2x = 3$ is tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$. If not, then what line parallel to the above given line would be a tangent to the circle?

12. Find the equation to the locus of a point whose distance from a fixed straight line is equal to its distance from a given circle, given in position. **6**

TUESDAY—27*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms "*tension*," and "*pressure*." **10**
A uniform beam P Q hangs by two strings A P and B Q, from any two fixed points A and B: show that when there is equilibrium the tensions of the strings are inversely as the sines of the angles at P and Q.

2. A uniform beam of wood, 500 lbs. in weight, and inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30°, rests against a vertical wall: Find its horizontal thrust against the wall. **8**

3. Define "*centre of gravity.*" Find the centres of gravity of a triangle, a parallelogram, and a trapezium. **8**

4. An oblique cylinder stands on a horizontal plane: determine the greatest weight that will hang suspended from its upper edge without overturning it. **6**

5. Explain the third system of pulleys; in which all the strings are attached to the weight: find ratio of the power to the weight, disregarding the weight of the pulleys. **10**

Example.—Five pulleys are arranged according to this system; what weight would be supported by a power of 12 lbs., the weight of the pulleys being disregarded.

6. Explain the term "co-efficient of friction." Determine the power P acting parallel to the plane necessary just to draw a body, W lbs. in weight, up a plane whose inclination to the horizon is θ; the co-efficent of friction being μ. **8**

7. Find the mechanical advantage of a common screw press, the diameter of the screw being 3 inches, the distance between the threads $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and the length of the lever 3 feet. **6**

8. Enumerate the three laws of motion. **6**

9. Suppose a body to have fallen through a feet when another body begins to fall from a point b feet below it: how far will the latter body fall before it is overtaken by the former. **10**

10. Prove that at the surface of the earth, the path of a projectile acted upon by the force of gravity is a parabola. **10**

11. Suppose a pendulum beating seconds, be carried to the height of 4,000 miles above the surface of the earth. How many vibrations would it make in a minute? 6

12. A stone 2 lbs. in weight attached to a string 3 feet long is whirled round in such a way that it makes 10 revolutions in a second; find its tension on the string. 9

WEDNESDAY—28*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

F. J. CANDY, M.A.

PROFESSOR KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the following:—

"Liquids exert equal pressure in all directions, and equal to that which is due to the head of liquid." 6

Would the pressure on the bottom of the vessel be always equal to the weight of the liquid over it?

2. Determine the pressure on the upper and lower half of a lock on a canal, the top of which is flush with the surface of water, the dimensions of the lock being 10 feet in height, and 20 feet in breadth. 8

3. Explain the terms: "An overshot wheel," "An undershot wheel;" "Vena contracta," and an Hydrometer. 12

4. How do you find the specific gravity of a solid substance lighter than water? 8

5. What is the value of a unit of weight in $W = g \rho V$ when g ρ and V are respectively gravity, the density, and the volume, and water the standard substance? 6

Find the weight of half a cubic foot of iron, at 4,000 miles above the surface of the earth, S G of Iron being 8 nearly.

6. Find the thickness of an upright rectangular embankment, which is to support a body of water, the depth of water being 10 feet, and the height of the embankment 12 feet. Given :— **10**

S G of water : S G of embankment wall : : 7 : 11.

7. Required the buoyancy of a small cylindrical pontoon, with conical ends ; the length of the cylinder being 12 feet, and its diameter 1 foot 7 inches ; the height of the cone also 1 foot 7 inches, and the weight of the pontoon 112 lbs. **12**

8. A piece of lead is dropped into the sea, and after 5 seconds it is observed to strike the bottom : required the depth of water. **10**

9. Explain the principle of "*the Barometer.*" Will the barometer rise or fall when carried into elevated regions ? What would be its reading (nearly) at Khandala, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea ? **10**

10. Explain the principle of "*the Diving Bell.*" How deep should it go down in water in order that it may get half filled with water. **10**

11. Describe the three systems of thermometric scales. Give rules for changing the readings of one into those of the other. **8**

WEDNESDAY—28*th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY CHEMICAL PHYSICS, INCLUDING HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM, AND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I.; J. B. LYON, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The diameter of the tire of a cart wheel is 4 feet at the temperature 80° F.—If the tire be heated to 1000° centigrade, what will be its diameter? **15**

N. B.—*The co-efficient of expansion of wrought iron* $= \frac{1}{819}$

2. How much water at 200° F. will be required to mix with 5 lbs. of ice at 32° F. in order that the temperature of the resulting liquid may be 60° F.? **15**

3. Prove that the intensity of the earth's magnetic force at any place is proportional to the square of the number of oscillations made by a magnetic needle in a given time. **15**

4. State Ampere's rule for determining the direction in which a magnetic needle will move under the influence of an electric current. **15**

5. Explain the construction and use of the tangent Galvanometer. **13**

6. State Ohm's formula and show from it that when the interpolar resistance is very great, the intensity of the current in a battery is directly proportional to the number of cells. **15**

7. Find the quantity of potassium in 80 grains of a precipitate whose formula is $\overline{KCl.\ Pt\ Cl_2}$ **12**

$K = 39$
$Pt = 98{\cdot}5$
$Cl = 35{\cdot}5$

THURSDAY—29*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PROPERTIES AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS, EARTHWORK, CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I.
D. RICHMOND, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The roof of a Railway station weighing 300 tons is to rest on 3 rows of cast iron cylindrical pillars 12 feet high and 6 inches in diameter. What is the smallest number of pillars in each row that will suffice? **12**

2. A beam of teak 6 inches in breadth and 10 inches in depth projects 8 feet from the wall of a building. What is the greatest weight that can be safely raised by means of a pulley fixed at its extremity? **12**

3. What should be the sectional area of the upper flange of a cast iron girder 25 feet long between supports, the depth of the girder being 15 inches and the maximum load one ton per running foot? **12**

4. Give a description of the method adopted by George Stephenson in order to secure a firm foundation for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway over Chat Moss. **12**

5. Plot the section from the data in the annexed table. A road is to be constructed from A to B. Calculate the quantities of earthwork (1) in cutting and (2) in embankment. **15**

N. B.—The road coincides with the surface of the ground at A and at B, is 30 feet wide, and the slopes both in cutting and embankment are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Reduced Level.	Distance.	Remarks.
45·00	...	A.
43·25	150	
46·00	200	
50·25	250	
50·25	350	
44·00	400	
43·50	500	
48·00	600	B.

6. If a pair of bullocks is just able to draw a load of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton along a level road the co-efficient of friction of which is $\frac{1}{40}$, what load would the same pair of bullocks be able to draw up a gradient of 1 in 50 on a road whose co-efficient of friction is $\frac{1}{30}$? **12**

7. What is the steepest gradient you would allow on a metalled road? What is the best season of the year for repairing roads, and why? **10**

8. A railway cutting, base 30 feet and slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, is to be carried through a hill. If the cost of excavation be As. 5 per cubic yard, and the cost of tunnelling Rs. 60 per running foot, at what depth will it be advisable to tunnel? **15**

THURSDAY—*29th November* 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BRIDGES,—OBLIQUE BRIDGE.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I.

D. RICHMOND, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe (1) a three-centered arch, (2) a five centered arch. **8**

2. Give a description of some of the methods employed in preparing artificial foundations. **9**

3. The abutment arch of a bridge is 60° of a circle, the span being 65 feet. The arch is 3½ feet thick, the material of which it is composed weighs 120 lbs. per cubic foot. the height of the springing line is 17 feet, and the abutment is carried up to a mean height of 26 feet. What thickness of abutment will be necessary? **10**

4. Give a sketch of a coffer dam to be used in excavating the foundations of a bridge where the depth of water is 15 feet. **10**

5. Define the terms—*Head walls, starlings, soffit, spandril, blocking course.* **10**

6. Give a rough sketch with dimensions, of the centering you would use for an elliptical arch 55 feet span and 12 feet rise. **12**

7. In an oblique bridge, if r be the radius, θ the angle of obliquity, and ϕ the angle of the skew-back of the extrados ; prove that the eccentricity of the face is given by the expression **15**

$$\text{Eccentricity of face} = r \cot \theta \tan \phi$$

8. How may the eccentricity of the face be found geometrically? **10**

9. A bridge is to be constructed to carry a Railway over a road 33 feet wide at an angle of 50°. Taking 47 as a convenient number of voussoirs, and 2½ feet the depth of the cylinder, find— **16**

1. The length of heading spiral.
2. The adjusted angle of the skewback of the intrados.
3. The axial length to adjusted angle.
4. The angle of the skewback of the extrados.
5. The adjusted eccentricity of the face.

FRIDAY—30*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEAM ENGINE, ELEMENTARY CARPENTRY, SURVEYING WITH COMPASS AND CHAIN, AND LEVELLING WITH THE DUMPY OR Y LEVEL.

THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I.
W. RICHMOND, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In the Locomotive Engine what advantage is gained by permitting the waste steam to escape through the chimney? **10**

2. A High Pressure Engine makes 20 revolutions per minute. The cylinder is 2 feet in diameter, the stroke 3 feet, and the pressure of the steam in the cylinder 50 lbs. on the square inch. Calculate the Horse Power. **12**

3. Give a sketch, with dimensions, of a teakwood truss to carry a roof of 30 feet span. **12**

4. Show by hand sketches the methods you would employ (1) for connecting the end of the principal rafter with the tie beam, and (2) the king post with the tie beam. **12**

5. What is the length of each link of Gunter's chain? How many acres are there in a plot of ground containing 98,573,200 square links? **11**

6. Describe the Prismatic Compass. How would you proceed to plot a survey made with compass and chain? **9**

7. How do you adjust for collimation, (1) a Y Level, (2) a Dumpy Level? **8**

8. What would be the correction for curvature in a distance of 25 miles? **8**

9. A Railway cutting is being excavated, and it is required to know if the excavation has been carried to a sufficient depth at a particular point. The nearest permanent mark is on the coping of a bridge which is distant 1,200 feet from the point in the cutting. **18**

The B. M. on the coping is 3 feet above formation level on the bridge, and a descending gradient of 1 in 600 runs from the bridge through the cutting. Levelling from the B. M. I read as follows :—

3·25	On B. M.
4·30	
4·28	
6·00	
2·77	
3·00	
4·25	
5·75	On peg in cutting.

Is the peg in the cutting correct, and if not, how much too high or too low is it ?

VIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION FOR THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

1866-67.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
F. KIELHORN, PH.D.

MONDAY—26*th November* 1866.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
FRANZ KIELHORN, PH.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Matsyopâkhyâna, 27—34. **20**

अचिराद्भगवन्भौमिमदं स्थावरजङ्गमम् ।
सर्वतो हि महाभाग प्रलयं वै गमिष्यति ॥ २७ ॥
संप्रक्षालनकालो ऽयं लोकानां समुपस्थितः ।
तस्मात्त्वां बोधयाम्यद्य यत्ते हितमनुत्तमम् ॥ २८ ॥
त्रसानां स्थावराणां च यच्चेङ्गं यच्च नेङ्गति ।
तस्य सर्वस्य संप्राप्तः कालः परमदारुणः ॥ २९ ॥
नौश्च कारयितव्या ते दृढा युक्तवटारका ।
तत्र सप्तर्षिभिः सार्धमारुहेथा महामुने ॥ ३० ॥
बीजानि चैव सर्वाणि यथोक्तानि द्विजैः पुरा ।
तस्यामारोहयेर्नावि सुसंगुप्तानि भागशः ॥ ३१ ॥
नौस्थश्च मां प्रतीक्षेथास्ततो मुनिजनप्रिय ।
आगमिष्याम्यहं शृङ्गी विज्ञेयस्तेन तापस ॥ ३२ ॥
एवमेतत्त्वया कार्यमापृष्टो ऽसि गच्छाम्यहम् ।
ता न शक्या महत्यो वा आपस्तर्तुं मया विना ॥ ३३ ॥
नाभिशङ्क्यमिदं चापि वचनं मे त्वया विभो ।
एवं करिष्य इति तं स मत्स्यं प्रत्यभाषत ॥ ३४ ॥

2. Sâvitryupâkhyâna, V., 46—52. 25

॥ सावित्र्युवाच ॥

सतां सदा शाश्वती धर्मवृत्तिः सन्तो न सीदन्ति न च व्यथन्ते ।
सतां सद्भिर्नाफलः संगमो ऽस्ति सद्भ्यो भये नानुवर्तन्ति सन्तः ॥ ४६ ॥
सन्तो हि सत्येन नयन्ति सूर्यं सन्तो भूमिं तपसा धारयन्ति ।
सन्तो गतिर्भूतभव्यस्य राजन्सतां मध्ये नावसीदन्ति सन्तः ॥ ४७ ॥
आर्यदृष्टमिदं वृत्तमिति विज्ञाय शाश्वतम् ।
सन्तः परार्थं कुर्वाणा नावेक्षन्ते प्रतिक्रियाम् ॥ ४८ ॥
न च प्रसादः पुरुषेषु मोघो न चाप्यर्थो नश्यति नापि मानः ।
यस्मादेतन्नियतं सत्सु नित्यं तस्मात्सन्तो रक्षितारो भवन्ति ॥ ४९ ॥

॥ यम उवाच ॥

यथा यथा भाषसि धर्मसंमितं मनोऽनुकूलं सुपदं महार्थवत् ।
तथा तथा मे त्वयि भक्तिरुत्तमा वरं वृणीष्वाप्रतिमं पतिव्रते ॥ ५० ॥

॥ सावित्र्युवाच ॥

न ते ऽपवर्गः सुकृताद्विनाकृतस्तथा यथान्येषु वरेषु मानद ।

वरं वृणे जीवतु सत्यवानयं यथा मृता ह्येवमहं विना
पतिम् ॥ ५१

न कामये भर्तृविनाकृता सुखं न कामये भर्तृविनाकृता
दिवम् ।

न कामये भर्तृविनाकृता प्रियं न भर्तृहीना व्यवसामि
जीवितुम् ॥ ५२ ॥

3 Draupadîpramâtha V., 1—8. 35

सा रोषरागोपहतेन वल्गुना सरागनेत्रेण नतोन्नतभ्रुवा ।
मुखेन विस्फूर्य सुवीरराष्ट्रपं ततो ऽब्रवीत्तं द्रुपदात्मजा
पुनः ॥ १ ॥

यशस्विनस्तीक्ष्णविषान्महारथानतिब्रुवन्मूढ न लज्जसे
कथम् ।

महेन्द्रकल्पान्निरतान्स्वकर्मसु स्थितान्समूहेष्वपि यक्षरक्ष-
साम् ॥ २ ॥

न किंचिदीड्यं प्रवदन्ति पापा वनेचरं वा गृहमेधिनं वा ।
तपस्विनं संपरिपूर्णविद्यं भाषन्ति हैवं श्वनराः सुवीर॥३॥
अहं तु मन्ये तव नास्ति कश्चिदेतादृशे क्षत्रियसंनिवेशे ।
यस्त्वद्य पातालमुखे पतन्तं पाणौ गृहीत्वा प्रतिसंहरेत॥४॥
नागं प्रभिन्नं गिरिकूटकल्पमुपत्यकां हैमवतीं चरन्तम् ।
दण्डीव यूथादपसेधसे त्वं यो जेतुमाशंससि धर्मराजम्॥५॥
बाल्यात्प्रसुप्तस्य महाबलस्य सिंहस्य पक्ष्माणि मुखा
च्छुनासि ।

पदा समाहत्य पलायमानः क्रुद्धं यदा द्रक्ष्यसि भीम-
सेनम् ॥ ६ ॥
महाबलं घोरतरं प्रवृद्धं जातं हरिं पर्वतकन्दरेषु ।
प्रसुप्तमुग्रं प्रपदेन हंसि यः क्रुद्धमायोत्स्यसि जिष्णु-
मुग्रम् ॥ ७ ॥
कृष्णोरगो तीक्ष्णमुखो द्विजिह्वो मत्तः पदाक्रामसि पुच्छ-
देशे ।
यः पाण्डवाभ्यां पुरुषोत्तमाभ्यां जघन्यजाभ्यां प्रयुयुत्ससे
त्वम् ॥ ८ ॥

4. Śakuntalopâkhyâna VII., 21—28. **20**

सैवमुक्ता वरारोहा व्रीडितेव तपस्विनी ।
निःसंज्ञेव च दुःखेन तस्थौ स्थूणेव निश्चला ॥ २१
संरम्भामर्षताम्राक्षी स्फुरमाणौष्ठसंपुटा ।
कटाक्षैर्निर्दहन्तीव तिर्यग्राजानमैक्षत ॥ २२ ॥
आकारं गूहमाना च मन्युना च समीरिता ।
तपसा संभृतं तेजो धारयामास वै तदा ॥ २३ ॥
सा मुहूर्तमिव ध्यात्वा दुःखामर्षसमन्विता ।
भर्तारमभिसंप्रेक्ष्य क्रुद्धा वचनमब्रवीत् ॥ २४ ॥
जानन्नपि महाराज कस्मादेवं प्रभाषसे ।
न जानामीति निःशङ्कं यथान्यः प्राकृतो जनः ॥ २५ ॥
अत्र ते हृदयं वेद सत्यस्यैवानृतस्य च ।
कल्याणं वद साक्षेण मात्मानमवमन्यथाः ॥ २६ ॥
यो ऽन्यथा सन्तमात्मानमन्यथा प्रतिपद्यते ।

किं तेन न कृतं पापं चौरेणात्मापहारिणा ॥
एकोहमस्मीति च मन्यसे त्वं न हृच्छयं वेत्सि मुनिं
पुराणम् ।
यो वेदिता कर्मणः पापकस्य तस्यान्तिके त्वं वृजिनं
करोषि ॥ २८ ॥

MONDAY—26*th November*, 1866.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
FRANZ KIELHORN, PH. D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English the following passages: **30**

a. अस्त्युज्जयिन्यां माधवो नाम ब्राह्मणः । तस्य ब्राह्मणी प्रसूता । सा बालापत्यस्य रक्षार्थं ब्राह्मणमवस्थाप्य स्नातुं गता । अथ ब्राह्मणस्य कृते राज्ञः पार्व्वण-श्राद्धं दातुमाह्वानमागतम् । तच्छ्रुत्वा ब्राह्मणः सह-जदारिद्र्यादचिन्तयत् । यदि सत्वरं न गच्छामि तदान्यः कश्चिच्छ्राद्धं ग्रहीष्यति । किंतु शिशोरत्र रक्षकः कोपि नास्ति । तत्किं करोमि । यातु चिरका-लपालितमिमं पुत्रनिर्विशेषं नकुलं बालकरक्षार्थं व्यव-स्थाप्य गच्छामि । तथा कृत्वा गतः । ततस्तत्र नकुलेन बालकसमीपमागच्छन् कृष्णसर्पो व्यापादितः खण्डितश्च । ततोसौ नकुलो ब्राह्मणमायान्तमालोक्य

रक्तविलिप्तमुखपादः सत्वरमुपागम्य ब्राह्मणस्य चरणयोर्लुलोठ। ततोऽसौ ब्राह्मणस्तं तथाविधं दृष्ट्वा मम पुत्रोऽनेन भक्षित इत्यविचार्य व्यापादितवान्। अनन्तरं यावदसावुपसृत्य' पश्यति तावद् बालकः सुस्थः स्वपिति। सर्पस्तु व्यापादितस्तिष्ठति। तत उपकारकरं नकुलं निरूप्य संतप्तचेताः स परं विषादमुपगतः।

(*Hitopadesha*).

b. यथा चतुर्भिः कनकं परीक्ष्यते निघर्षणच्छेदनतापताडनैः। 5
तथा चतुर्भिः पुरुषः परीक्ष्यते श्रुतेन शीलेन गुणेन कर्मणा॥

c. यस्यार्थस्तस्य मित्राणि यस्यार्थस्तस्य बान्धवाः। 5
यस्यार्थः सपुमाँल्लोके यस्यार्थः सैव जीवति॥

d. पुर्यां तस्यामयोध्यायां वेदवेदांङ्गवित्तमः। 12
दीर्घदर्शी महातेजाः पौरजानपदप्रियः॥
इक्ष्वाकूणामतिरथो यज्वा धर्मभृतां वरः।
महर्षिकल्पो राजर्षि स्त्रिषु लोकेषु विश्रुतः॥
बलवान् विजितामित्रो नीतिमान् नियतेन्द्रियः।
धनधान्यर्द्धिभिर्वैः शक्रवैश्रवणोपमः॥
आदिराजो मनुरिव प्रजानां परिरक्षिता।
राजा दशरथो नाम बभूव त्रिदशोपमः॥
तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुपश्यता।
पालिताभूत् पुरी सा तु शक्रेणेवामरावती॥

दृष्टपुष्टजने तस्मिन् पुरे नैवाबहुश्रुतः ।
कश्चिदासीन्नरो नापि कश्चिदन्यायवृत्तिमान् ॥

(*Rámáyaṇa*)

2. Translate into Sanskrit the following passages :—

a. What excellence is there in the goodness of him, who only practises it towards the grateful? He whose kindness extends to the ungrateful is declared by the virtuous to be a good man. 6

b. The virtuous man, intent on benefitting others, never feels enmity even at the time of destruction: thus the sandalwood tree perfumes the axe that fells it. 6

c. From avarice springs anger; from avarice springs lust; from avarice spring delusion and ruin; avarice is the cause of sin. 6

d. Where are they gone, the kings of the world, with their armies and their chariots? Sole witness of their departure the earth still remains. 6

e. Where the face is wrinkled, the head grey, and the limbs feeble, avarice still is young. 6

f. The wicked are like an earthen vessel, which it is easy to break and difficult to mend; and the virtuous are like a gold vessel, which it is difficult to break and easy to mend. 6

g. Our conversation has now lasted for a long time; be pleased to state concisely whatever else you wish to say. 6

h. Having before heard of your reputation, as a person possessed of numerous good qualities, I am greatly pleased to have now met with you. 6

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP,

1867.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

J. G. Bühler, Ph. D.

TUESDAY—*5th March* 1867.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER I.

QUESTIONS ON SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *a.* What is meant by *prashlishta varna* and by *varna* and *upadishta varna*? **15**

b. What are the consonants with which a word (not a grammatical root) can terminate in Sanskrit?

c. How are च्, ष्, and ह् occurring at the end of grammatical roots treated in words formed from these roots?

d. What are the accents used in the Vedic manuscripts? What is their effect? Mark them as they occur in any *rich* which you remember. How are they applied to roots? In what circumstances is one of them not marked?

e. What were the interjections भोः and भगोः originally? In what circumstances is their *visarga* dropped?

2. *a.* Give the grammatical root of *hita*, and the general meanings of that root. **12**

b. What are the prepositions which frequently enter into composition with हित? Give an example of each of the compound words thus formed with their usual meaning.

c. With what similar roots is तड्, to strike, connected? Which of them appears to have been the original? Explain the principle of their change from one form to another.

3. What cognate correspondents of Latin and Greek prefixes (in Latin and Greek words introduced into English) are found in Sanskrit? Give an example of each as they occur. **6**

4. Give the Latin, Greek, and English correspondents of the following roots :— **10**

अद्, इष्, ईक्ष्, ऊर्ण्, कथ्, क्लिश्, गण्, गृध्, चप्, छिद्, जन्, जॄ, णश्, तस्, तृष्, दम्, दह्, दृ, दृश्, मच्छ्, बन्द्, भास्, भाष्, मन्, मद्, मा, ला, लोक्, श्रि, षिव्, स्कंद्, हन्.

5. *a*. How are the suffixes for the formation of nouns from their *dhâtus* named? To what is the term प्रातिपदिक applied? Give one or two illustrative examples. **10**

b. What are the simplest elements of the cases of nouns in Sanskrit in their common varieties? From what base are the cases of पुरोडाः formed?

c. Decline ब्रह्मन् used in a personal sense. How is the word मीमांसा formed?

6. *a*. Give a list of the more common adjectives in the positive degree which have disappeared in that form, though they are still found in the comparative and superlative. **10**

b. Throw any light you can on the original or etymological meaning of the cardinal adjectives in Sanskrit.

7. *a*. Give the technical designations of the classes of verbs in Sanskrit. What do the general *anubandhas* associated with them indicate? Illustrate your answer by examples. **10**

b. Mention the peculiarities of the seventh conjugation.

c. What are the tenses in Sanskrit which are affected by reduplication? Give the more general rules applicable to this reduplication.

d. In what respects does the benedictive tense generally differ in its formation from the optative?

8. *a.* In what senses is the word *Chhandas* used by Pánini? How does he employ the term *jnápaka*? **7**

b. Give some examples of *Unnádi* words of which the correspondents are obvious in other languages.

9. *a.* What are the Sanskrit prepositions which are used in government with nouns? Give examples of their use. **10**

b. Give a few examples of double accusatives apparently governed by verbs. If you think any elipsis occurs in any of them, supply it.

c. In what different senses are the vocative and dative cases used? Give an example of each sense.

10. *a.* What is the effect of the particle स when added to the present tense? From what is it derived? In connexion with what persons and numbers of the verb may it be employed? Give examples. **10**

b. Give the Sanskrit names of the tenses which refer to past action, with corresponding English ones. Give a sentence exemplifying each of them, with a translation.

WEDNESDAY—6*th March* 1867.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER II.

QUESTIONS ON SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the manner in which the Hindus themselves classify the Sanskrit works.

2. What is a Charaṇa? Give a sketch of the Charaṇas and of their influence on Sanskrit literature.

3. What is the etymological meaning of the word *Upanishad*, and what its technical meaning? Give a sketch of the Upanishad literature.

4. Enumerate the chief Purâṇas. What are, generally speaking, the contents of a Purâṇa? Into what classes are they divided? What is to be understood by the Purâṇas mentioned in the Brahmaṇas.?

5. What is understood by the terms Smṛiti, and how far are Smṛiti works authoritative, and why?

6. State the most peculiar characteristics of each of the six Dars'anas. State also if there are any subdivisions in them and what.

7. Describe the connection of the stories of the Panchatantra and other Sanskrit fable books with the fables of the nations of Western and Northern Asia and of Europe.

8. Enumerate the Sanskrit dramatists and their chief works, classing the latter according to the rules of the Alaṁkâras'âstra.

9. Give a comparison of the various stories regarding Urvas'î and Purûravas and an explanation of the myth.

10. Give an analysis of the contents of the S'is'upâlavadha.

11. State what you know about the author of the Dassâkumâracharitat, and give an analysis of the work itself.

12. Give a sketch of the history of Sanskrit grammar.

TUESDAY—*7th March* 1867.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER III.

TRANSLATION INTO SANSKRIT.

Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.S.
J. G. BUHLER, Ph.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate into Sanskrit the following passages :—

1. The great schism which divided ancient India into two hostile creeds, centres in the notion which each entertained of the nature of eternal bliss. The Brahmanic Hindus hope that their soul will ultimately become united with the universal spirit; which, in the language of the Upanishads, is the neuter Brahman; and, in that of the sects, the supreme deity, who takes the place of this philosophical and impersonal god. And however indefinite this god Brahman may be, it is nevertheless, to the mind of the Brahmanic Hindu, an *entity*. The final salvation of a Buddhist is entire *nonentity*. This difference between the goal of both created that deep and irreconcileable antagonism which allowed of none of the compromise which was possible between all the shades and degrees of the Brahmanic faith, from the most enlightened to the most degenerate. The various expressions for eternal bliss in the Brahmanic creed, like *apavarga, moksha, mukti, nishreyasa,* all mean either "liberation from this earthly career" or the "absolute good;" they therefore imply a condition of hope. The absolute end of a Buddhist is without hope, it is *nirvana* or extinction. This word means literally "*blown out*;" but there is this difference, if I am not mistaken, between its use in the Brahmanic and in the Buddhistic literature,—that, in the former, it is em-

ployed like other past participles, in any of the three genders, whereas in the latter it occurs only in the neuter gender, and there, too, only in the sense of an abstract noun, *in that of extinction, i.e.*, absolute annihilation of the soul. I have no instance at my command in which *nirvâṇa*, when used in the classical literature, implies any other sense than the sense "*blown out*," or a sense immediately connected with it.

(*Dr. Goldstucker.*)

II. 1. The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky
And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.

2. Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's pow'r display,
And publishes to every land
The word of an Almighty hand.

3. Soon as the evening shades prevail
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth ;

4. While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

5. What though in solemn silence all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball,
What though no real voice nor sound
Amidst their radiant orbs be found,

6. In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice :
For ever singing as they shine,
"The hand that made us is Divine."

(*Addison.*)

FRIDAY—8*th March* 1866.

[11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

TRANSLATIONS FROM SANSKRIT.

REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.
J. G. BUHLER, PH. D.

[The black figures on the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into English :

1. उदु श्रिय उषसो रोचमाना अस्थुरपां नोर्मयो रुशन्तः ।
कृणोति विश्वा सुपथा सुगान्यभूदु वस्वी दक्षिणा मघोनी ॥२॥
भद्रा दृदृक्ष उर्विया विभास्युत्ते शोचिर्भानवो यामपन् ।
आविर्वक्षः कृणुषे शुम्भमानोषो देवि रोचमाना महोभिः ॥२॥
वहन्ति सीमरुणासो रुशन्तो गावः सुभगामुर्विया प्रथानाम् ।
अपेजते शूरो अस्तेव शत्रूनबाधते तमो अजिरो न वोळ्हा ॥३॥
सुगोत ते सुपथा पर्वतेष्ववाते अपस्तरसि स्वभानो ।

सा न आ वह पृथुयामन्नृष्वे रयिं दिवो दुहितरि-
षयध्यै ॥४॥
सा वह योक्षभिरवातोषो वरं वहसि जोषमनु ।
त्वं दिवो दुहितर्या ह देवी पूर्वहूतौ महना दर्शता
भूः ॥५॥
उत्ते वयश्चिद्वसतेरपप्तन्नरश्च ये पितुभाजो व्युष्टौ ।
अमा सते वहसि भूरि वामुषो देवि दाशुषे
मर्त्याय ॥६॥

2. अथ कदाचिदायासितजायारहितचेतसि लालसा-
लिलङ्गानघनकेसरे राजदरण्यस्थलीललाटलीला-
यिततिलके ललितानङ्गराजाङ्गीकृतनिर्दिद्रकणिकाका-
ञ्चनछत्रे दक्षिणदहनसारथिरयाहतसहकारचञ्च-
लकलिके कालाण्डजकण्ठरागरक्तरक्ताधरारतिरणा-
ग्रसन्नाहशालिनि शालीनकन्यकान्तःकरणसंक्रान्तरा-
गलङ्गितलज्जे दर्दुरगिरितटचन्दनाश्लेषशीतलानिला
चार्यदत्तनानालतानृत्तलीले काले कलिङ्गराजः सहा-
ङ्गनाजनेन सह च तनयया सकलेन च नगरजनेन
दश त्रीणि च दिनानि दिनकरकिरणजालालङ्घनीये
रणदलिसंघलङ्घितनतलताग्रकिशलयालीढसिकततटे
तरलतरङ्गशीकरासारसङ्गशीतले सागरतीरकानने
क्रीडारसजातासक्तिरासीत्.

3. तीर्थे तदीये गजसेतुबन्धात्
प्रतीपगामुत्तरतोऽस्य गङ्गाम् ।
अयत्नबालव्यजनो बभूवुः
हंसा नभोलङ्घनलोलपक्षाः ॥
स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात्
भस्मावशेषीकृतविग्रहाणाम्
सुरालयप्राप्तिनिमित्तमम्भ-
स्त्रैस्रोतसं नौलुलितं ववन्दे ॥

4. अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां
त्रिलोकनाथः पितृसद्मगोचरः ।
स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते
न सन्ति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः ॥
विभूषणोद्भासि पिनद्धभोगि वा
गजाजिनालम्बि दुकूलधारि वा ।
कपालि वा स्यादथवेन्दुशेखरम्
न विश्वमूर्तेरवधार्यते वपुः ॥
तदङ्गसंसर्गमवाप्य कल्पते
ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजोविशुद्धये ।
तथाहि नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं
विलिप्यते मौलिभिरम्बरौकसाम् ॥

5. प्रविश्य च सा नरपतिसहस्रमध्यवर्तिनमशनिभयपु-
ञ्जितकुलशैलमध्यगतमिव कनकशिखरिणमनेकरत्नाभ-

रणकिरणजालकान्तरितावयवमिन्द्रायुधसहस्रसंच्छा-
दिताष्टदिग्भागमिव जलधरसमयदिवसमालम्बि-
तस्थूलमुक्ताकलापस्य कनकशृङ्खलानियमितमणि-
दण्डिकाचतुष्टयस्य गगनसिन्धुफेनपटलपाण्डरस्य
नातिमहतो दुकूलवितानस्याधस्तादिन्दुकान्तमणिपर्य
ङ्किकानिषण्णमुद्धूयमानकनकदण्डचामरकलापमुन्मयूख-
मुखकान्तिविजृम्भितपराभवप्रणते शशिनीव स्फाटिके
पादपीठे विन्यस्तवामपादमिन्द्रनीलमणिकुट्टिमप्रभा-
पङ्कश्यामायमानैः प्रणतारिपुनिश्वास मलिनीकृतैरिव
चरणनखमयूखजालकैरुपशोभमानमासन्नोल्लसितप-
द्मरागाकिरणपाटलीकृतेनाचिरमृदितमधुकैटभरुधिरारु-
णेन हरिमिवोरुयुगलेन विराजमानममृतफेनधवले
गोरोचनालिखितहंसमिथुनसनाथपर्यन्ते चामरपवन-
प्रणर्तितान्तर्देशे दुकूले वसानमतिसुरभि-
चन्दनानुलेपनधवलितोरःस्थलमुपरि विन्यस्त
कुङ्कुमस्थासकमन्तरानिपतितबालातपच्छेदमिव कैला-
सशिखरिणमपरशशिशङ्कया नक्षत्रमालयेव हा-
रलतया कृतमुखपरिवेशमतिचपलराजलक्ष्मीबन्धननि-
गडशङ्कामुपजनयतेन्द्रनीलकेयूरयुगलेन मलयजरस-
गन्धलुब्धेन भुजंगद्वयेनेव वेष्टितबाहुशिखरमीषदाल-
म्बिकर्णोत्पलमुन्नतघोणमुत्फुल्लपुण्डरीकलोचनममलक-
लधौतपट्टायितमष्टमीचंद्रशकलाकारमशेषभुवनराज्या-
भिषेकसलिलपूतमूर्णासनाथं ललाटदेशमुद्वहतम्

आमोदितमालतीकुसुमशेखरमुषसि शिखरपर्यस्ततारकापुञ्जमिव पश्चिमार्द्धमाभरणप्रभापिशङ्गिताङ्गतया लग्नहरहुताशमिवकरध्वजभोगसन्नवर्तिनीभिः सञ्चरतः सेवासङ्गताभिरिव दिग्वधूभिर्वारविलासिनीभिः परिवृत्तममलमणिकुट्टिमसंक्रान्तप्रतिबिम्बतया पातिप्रेम्णावसुंधरया हृदयेनेवोह्यमानमशेषजनभोग्यतामुपनीतयाप्यसाधारणया राजलक्ष्म्या समालिङ्गितमपरिमितपरिवारजनमप्यद्वितीयमनन्तगजतुरगसङ्कुलमपि खड्गमात्रसहायमेकदेशस्थितमपि व्याप्तभुवनमण्डलमासनगतमपि धनुषि निषण्णमुत्सादिताशेषद्विषदिन्धनमपि ज्वलत्प्रतापानलमायतलोचनमपि सूक्ष्मदर्शिनं महादोषमपि सकलगुणाधिष्ठानं कुपतिमपि कलत्रचयवल्लभमविरतप्रवृत्तदानमप्यमदमतिशुद्धस्वभावमपि कृष्णचरितमकरमपि हस्तस्थितसकलभुवनतलं राजानमद्राक्षीत् ।

6. दुष्यन्तेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः ।
अवेहि तनयां ब्रह्मन्नग्निगर्भां शमीमिव ॥
क्षौमं केनाचिदिन्दुपाण्डु तरुणा माङ्गल्यमाविष्कृतं
निःष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् ।
अन्येभ्यो वनदेवताकरतलैरापर्वभागोत्थितै
र्दत्तान्याभरणानि तत्किसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्वन्द्विभिः ॥
अमी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्ण्याः
समिद्धन्तः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः ।

अपघ्नन्तो दुरितं हव्यगन्धै
र्वैतानास्त्वा वन्हयः प्रीणयन्तु ॥
पद्मावती विमलवारिविशालसिन्धु-
पाराससरिस्करिकरच्छलतो बिभर्ति
उत्तुङ्गसौधसुरमन्दिरगोपुराढ्-
संघट्टपारितविमुक्तमिवांतरीक्षं ।
पुण्यवानस्मि यदहमतर्कितोपनतदर्शनोल्लासितलोचनयानुना
अविरलमिव दाम्ना पौण्डरीकेण नद्धः
स्नपितइव च दुग्धस्रोतसां निर्भरेण
कवलितइव कृत्स्नश्चक्षुषा स्फारितेन
प्रसभममृतवर्षेणेव सान्द्रेण सिक्तः ॥
8. व्यतिकरइव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च
प्रणिहितमपि चक्षुर्ग्रस्तमुक्तं हिनस्ति ।
अथ लिखितमिवैतत् सैन्यमस्पन्दमास्ते
नियतममितवीर्यं जृम्भते जम्भकास्त्रं ॥
आश्चर्यं आश्चर्यं ।
पातालोदरकुञ्जपिञ्जिततमःश्यामैर्नभोजृम्भकै-
रुत्तप्तस्फुरदारकूटकपिलज्योतिर्ज्वलद्दीप्तिभिः ।
कल्पाक्षेपकठोरभैरवमरुद्वश्यैस्तिरस्कार्यते
मीलन्मेघतडित्कडारकुहरैर्विन्ध्याद्रिकूटैरिव ॥
विद्युत्वन्तं ललितवनिताः सेन्द्रचापं सचित्राः
सङ्गीताय प्रहतमुरजाः स्निग्धगम्भीरघोषम् ।

अन्तस्तोयं मणिमयभुवस्तुङ्गमभ्रं लिहाग्राः,
प्रासादास्त्वान्तुलायितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः ॥
हस्ते लीलाकमलमलके बालकुन्दानुविद्धम्,
नीता लोध्रप्रसवरजसा पाण्डुतामानने श्रीः
चूडापाशे नवकुरबकं चारुकर्णे शिरीषम्
सीमन्ते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनाम् ॥
यत्रोन्मत्तभ्रमरमुखराः पादपा नित्यपुष्पा,
हंसश्रेणीरचितरशना नित्यपद्मा नलिन्यः ।
केकोत्कण्ठा भवनशिखिनो नित्यभास्वत्कलापा,
नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहततमोवृत्तिरम्याः प्रदोषाः ॥

10. वहन्ती सिन्दूरं प्रबलकबरीभारतिमिर
द्विषां वृन्दैर्वन्दीकृतमिव नवीनार्ककिरणं ।
तनोतु क्षेमं नस्तव वदनसौन्दर्यलहरी
परीवाहस्रोतः सरणिरिव सीमन्तसरणिः ।
अरालैः स्वाभाव्यादलिकरभसश्रीभिरलकैः
परीतं ते वक्त्रं परिहसति पङ्केरुहरुचिम् ।
दरस्मेरे यस्मिन्दशनरुचिकिञ्जल्करुचिरे
सुगन्धौ माद्यन्ति स्मरमथ न चक्षुर्मधुलिहः ॥
ललाटं लावण्यद्युतिविमलमाभाति तव यत्,
द्वितीयं तन्मन्ये मुकुटशशिखण्डस्य शकलम् ।
विपर्यासन्यासादुभयमभिसंधाय मिलितः,
सुधालेपस्यूतिः परिणमति राकाहिमकरः ॥